REGISTERED No. [illegible]—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

[illegible]RIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1874.

[illegible] per Annum [illegible] 64
[illegible]
[illegible] rates.

[TERMS FOR] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

[illegible] but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of twenty-four words, under such heads as Small Sales, Houses to Let, [illegible] Wanted or Servants Required, Horses or Carriages to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c.

The scale for Advertisements [illegible] any of these classes will be as follows:

Not exceeding [illegible] Re. 1 0
Each succeeding [illegible] 6 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in advance.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, [illegible] go to the inch.

[illegible] 9.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch [illegible] with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every fourteen days.

The Steamer [illegible] ABBOTT, 1,[illegible] Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd October 1874, at 4 P.M.

[illegible] October 1874.

Leave BOMBAY [illegible]
,, Rutnagherry [illegible]
,, Vingorla [illegible]
,, [illegible]
,, Carwar [illegible]
,, Mangalore [illegible]
,, Cannanore [illegible]
,, Tellicherry [illegible]
,, Calicut [illegible]
,, Beypore [illegible]
,, Cochin [illegible]
,, Alleppy [illegible] at CALCUTTA [illegible]

Cargo for [illegible] on this coast, [illegible] Marine Company's Steamers, which [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[STE]AM COMMUNICATION WITH THE [illegible] AND BUSSORAH.

THE BRITISH INDIA [illegible] occasionally at BUSHIRE, [illegible] and MAHOMRAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1800 Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on [illegible] 2nd October, 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY [illegible]
,, Kurrachee [illegible]
,, Gwadur [illegible]
,, Muscat [illegible]
,, Bunder Abbas [illegible]
,, Lingah [illegible]
,, Bushire [illegible]
,, Fao [illegible]
,, Mahomrah [illegible]
Arrive BUSSORAH [illegible]
[illegible] BOMBAY [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED, under contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. "[illegible]," [illegible] Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on FRIDAY the 2nd October 1874 at 4 P.M.

The s.s. COCONADA, [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander E. J. [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th October 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. "[illegible]," [illegible] Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. K. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th October 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steam Ship PARAENSE, [illegible] Tons, Captain [illegible], will leave on or about the Seventh of October. She has first-class [illegible] accommodation and Dining Saloon on deck.

FARE...... Rs. [illegible]

Apply to
KING, KING, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the [illegible], and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES (Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	[illegible]	[illegible]	54
Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Port Said	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	9-10
Messina	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Naples	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Leghorn	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Genoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	[illegible]	[illegible]	14-10

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
"PERSIA," [illegible] THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.
"ARABIA," [illegible] SUNDAY, 1st November, 1874.

The exact hour of departing will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books, [illegible], rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per SS. PARSEE, arrived [illegible] requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING [illegible] for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their [illegible] five days. No Claims [illegible] will be admitted under any circumstances unless [illegible] the Captain before departure of the [illegible].

W. [illegible] A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents [illegible] Parsee.

Bombay, [illegible] September 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every Description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, [illegible].

ORDERS promptly attended to, and Repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. [illegible] Manufactured by [illegible], London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at [illegible].

[PENINSULAR] AND ORIENTAL [STEAM NAVIGATION] COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H.M. Mails as follows:—

S.S. NIZAM,	2,[illegible] Tons,	October 5th.
S.S. LOMBARDY	2,723	12th, to Southampton.
S.S. HYDASPES	2,984	19th.
S.S. BOKHARA	2,932	26th, to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to [illegible] on the day of the steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be well stowed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call:—Marseilles, Naples, [illegible], Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, [illegible], Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, [illegible]

STEAM NAVIGATION [TO] PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, [illegible] Mazagon, THE [illegible] S.S. [illegible] ([illegible] H.P.), Captain [illegible], will be despatched as above, carrying [illegible] and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO.,
40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, [illegible] Piece Goods, Fancies, Dhoties, and Coloured Handkerchiefs.

4 Cases Smoking Tobacco, ¼ and ½ lb. tins. 3 Cases Toys.
3 Cases Rich Paper Window Curtain.
4 Cases Needles.
4 Cases Sherry [illegible] by 8.
3 Cases Sherry [illegible] by 50.
100 Cases Sherry.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 29th September 1874.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW.
48, Washington Street.

LONDON.
84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—POSSILPARK, GLASGOW.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.
Roofing and Gutter.
[illegible]
[illegible]

Verandahs.
Conservatories.
Covered Ways.
Balconies.
Fountains.

Columns & Lamps.
School Fittings.
Washhand Basins.
Closets and Urinals.
Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to a Firm in England.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The best and surest remedy for

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay:—TREACHER & Co.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ¼-lb. and ½-lb. tins labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

VAUGHAN JONES' "STANDARD"

GINGER BRANDY
AND
ORANGE BITTERS.

Cordials as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.

These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climates.

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule. The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c., to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at 5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES'S.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.........1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA..........1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped dutyfree at a great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay...........D. S. KEMP & Co.

To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.
Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.

PRIZE MEDALIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.

MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.
WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited (before sending their Orders elsewhere) to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in ENGLAND.

WATCHES
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.
Lever, Vertical,
Horizontal, Duplex,
Chronometer, Chronographs,
Keyless, Centre Seconds,
Repeaters, Indian, &c.

CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.
Church, Turret,
Carriage, Chime,
Dining and Drawing-room,
Hall, Shop,
Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists, and manufactured by J. W. BENSON, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

ART GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

PRESENTATION PLATE, Testimonials of different sorts, having Cups, and Jewelled and [illegible] Boxes, as provided by Mr. BENSON for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose Documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNOR [illegible]'S
SECOND GRAND EVENING CONCERT
ON
SATURDAY, 3RD OCT. 1874,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.
Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S. S. FERN-TOWER are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th September 1874.

THE undersigned beg to draw attention of TICKET-HOLDERS to the following WINNING NUMBERS of the Lottery of the Society of St. Francis Xavier:—

42 301 1066 1204 1855 2122 2109 2673 3112 3698 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
49 588 1110 1215 1874 2185 2412 2700 3143 3411 3532 [illegible] [illegible]
79 802 1133 1820 1893 2181 2417 2714 3208 [illegible] 3887 [illegible] [illegible]
209 703 1134 1377 2037 2214 2437 2720 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
216 946 1169 1637 2119 2321 2238 2738 3413 3743 [illegible] [illegible]
255 988 1401 [illegible] 2413 [illegible] 2667 2741 [illegible] 3645 [illegible] [illegible]

J. N. F. NORONHA,
D. M. FIALHO,
E. B. CORDEIRO,
Members of Committee.

Bombay, 28th September 1874.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

ધી બોમબે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

धी बोंबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारमोरशन लिमिटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 25th SEPTEMBER to the 9th OCTOBER, both days inclusive, and that the DIVIDEND of Rs. 240 per SHARE will be PAYABLE on and after the 12th IDEM.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 24th September 1874.

CONTRACTS FOR HAY AND GRAIN.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the above (for both, or Hay and Grain separate) from 1st December 1874 to 30th November 1875, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to noon of the 6th October next.

The probable quantity of Hay required daily will be 13,140 pounds; of cleaned Gram 1,[illegible] pounds; of cleaned gram 86 pounds; and of bran 6 pounds (all English weights).

Further information and forms of tender may be obtained at the Health Office.

A deposit of Rupees One Thousand will be required with each tender.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Bombay, 25th September 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAI JEW-COREBAI, widow of Narronjee Hurribhoy, hath contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Pension? Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south of Agiary Street, in the sub-division of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-six square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Hurgovundass Gordhundass, on or towards the west by the property of Ramdas Tuljadas, on the north by the said public road called Agiary Street, and on the south by the property of Cypriano De Almeida, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 86. All persons having any claim over the said property, either by way of mortgage, lien, lease, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the Undersigned, at their Office in Apollo Street, No. 16, within 14 days from the date thereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such Claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.—Dated this 28th day of September 1874.

SHAPURJEE & THAKURDAS,
Solicitors.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 40 OF 1872.

POMA JASSA, HUNSA CALLA, VUNNA OTA, and [illegible] KHEEMA, trading under the name of JUSSA KHEEMA and COMPANY, and [illegible] business at No. 26 [illegible] Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay.................Plaintiffs.

versus

AMEN [illegible], widow of Hajee Ahmed Essa, and [illegible], legal Heirs and Representatives of Hajee Ahmed Essa, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, [illegible] No. 24, [illegible]..............Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on THURSDAY, the 29th day of October next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable property issued on the 18th day of September, instant, in the above Suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the deceased, Hajee Ahmed Essa:—

The following lands and premises left by the deceased Hajee Ahmed Essa, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased, namely, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house erected, built, and standing thereon, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the east side of the Syed Abdool Rahimon Street otherwise called Rungaree Molla, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 21, and containing by admeasurement 345-8/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the aforesaid Syed Abdool Rahimon Street or Rungaree Molla, on the west partly by the public road called Market Road and partly by a range or chawl of buildings belonging to Muncherjee Bhoojee, on the north by the house of Hajee Khimani and on the south by the house of Emnabebee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Defendants and their tenants.

It was ordered that the Defendants, as such legal heirs and representatives as aforesaid, should pay the sum of Rs. 7036-10 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the amount of judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the deceased Hajee Ahmed Essa in the above specified property.

5 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 28th September 1874.

Messrs. TYABJEE & SAYANEE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).

The Gentleman holding powers from the Manchester Board has arrived, and the Share List of the above Company will be closed in Bombay on the 31st October.

It is proposed to allot the Shares in accordance with the order of the dates in which applications have been made.

Forms of Application and Prospectuses may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 3 Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

A Copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Bombay.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*. PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LADY who fondled and took away in her Carriage, from Breach Candy, on SATURDAY EVENING, a BLACK PUG DOG with White Chest, will GREATLY oblige by returning it to the OWNER.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Hemingsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with BOARD, for LADIES or GENTLEMEN, in a Private House, by the Day or Month. Address "W. X.," care of this Paper.

Byculla, 22nd September 1874.

NOTICES.

NOW READY, MR. ANSTEY'S NOTES to the WAVERLEY NOVELS of SIR WALTER SCOTT. This Compilation consists of Four Hundred Learned and Amusing Notes of the late MR. THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY, Barrister-at-Law, to the Waverley Novels, with a Woodcut Portrait of the Author. Price Rs. 1-8. Sold at the FORT PRINTING PRESS, No. 15, Borah Bazaar, Fort.

5,000 RUPEES SECURITY.—The ADVERTISER, aged 32 years, with 11 years' experience of and at present holding a situation of trust and responsibility, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT, either as BOOK-KEEPER, CORRESPONDING CLERK, CIVIL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER, or GENERAL and MANAGING AGENT, from and after the 1st Proximo. First Class Testimonials and the highest References given. Apply to "B.A., L.C.E.," Care of the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

21st September 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY which was given by me to Mr. [illegible] HURKA, on the [illegible] day of August, One Thousand eight Hundred and [illegible], has been THIS DAY REVOKED, CANCELLED and ANNULLED BY ME. Dated this 22nd day of September 1874.

मनोर हरका.
MUNORE HURKA.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.—INSURANCES effected at the Usual Tariff Rates by

YOUNG & Co., Acting Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FOR SALE, the Property of the MIRZAPORE and CENTRAL INDIA COTTON CLEANING and SCREWING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation, consisting of 3 PUCKA and 2 AUXILIARY SCREWS, 2 WOODEN SCREWS, with all Plant.—Apply to

SIR JOHN WEMYSS, Bart.,
Official Liquidator, Mirzapore.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE "NEUCHATELOISE" MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 10th October 1874, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 23rd day of September 1874:—

1. That Clause 76 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking therefrom that portion thereof commencing with the word "unanimously?" in the 4th line thereof and ending with the word "[illegible]," in the 13th line thereof, both words inclusive.

2. That Clause 77 of the said Articles of Association be amended by deleting therefrom so much thereof as follows:—the word "Special Resolution" in the 4th line of the said clause, and [illegible] [illegible].

3. That the Directors be authorised to increase the present Capital of the Company by the issue of [illegible] additional shares of the nominal value of Rs. 40 each, of which Rs. [illegible] shall be paid-up on allotment. That the said Shares shall be offered in the first instance at Rs. 40 each, or a premium of Rs. 50 per Share, to those Shareholders of the Company whose names appear on the Register of the Shareholders of the said Company on the [illegible] day of September 1874, and who shall apply for the same on or before the 15th day of November next, in the proportion of one new Share for every four Shares standing in the name of the Shareholder or Shareholders so applying for the same, and the said new Shares or so many of them as may be so applied for shall be allotted by the Directors to the said Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid, on payment of the sum of Rs. [illegible] per Share as aforesaid, and that any and all the shares of the said new issue which shall not be so applied for and allotted in manner aforesaid, or which shall remain unallotted after such allotment shall have been made to such Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid, shall be sold by Public Auction, for the benefit of the Company, and the proceeds thereof, as well as of those allotted and taken up on or before the 15th day of November, shall be applied towards Liquidation of the Debts of the Company.

4. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the last Resolution the Directors be authorized to issue such a number of shares of the nominal value of Rs. 40 per whole Share as may be necessary.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th September 1874.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.........Rs. 170-15-0 ONLY!

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.
ARDESHEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the *only* Company that *prohibits* amalgamation.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 3 to 5 p.m.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Patell Street, 2 to 5 p.m.
SHANTARAM VETHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 662, Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus. It is believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers or Investors are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

THE UNITED SERVICES PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (LIMITED).

WESTWARD HO, N. DEVON.

PATRONS:
His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Tweedale, K.T., G.C.B.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.C.
The Right Hon. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., C.S.I.
The Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and many other distinguished Officers of both branches of the Service.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL:
Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B.

HEAD MASTER:
Cornell Price, M.A., B.C., Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College.

SECOND MASTER:
E. W. Haslam, B.A. (1st Class Classical Tripos, 71).

THIS Institution is intended as a Public School on the model of Marlborough, Wellington, Haileybury, Rossall, Radley, &c.; and as at most of the above the sons of Clergy enjoy certain advantages, so at Westward Ho the primary aim will be to provide sons of Officers who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service, with a public school education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. The buildings are at an elevation of about 80 feet above sea level, fronting 1,000 acres of common-land, and commanding the whole of Bideford Bay.

The Instruction will in the main follow the usual curriculum, but great attention will be paid to modern subjects, and Mathematics, English, French, German and Physical Science will enter largely and fundamentally into the scheme of work.

Arrangements can be made for boarding at reasonable rates pupils who cannot leave during the vacations.

The terms (inclusive) are not to exceed—

For Boarders, Sons of Officers, nominated, [illegible] Guineas per annum.
Do. do. unnominated, 70 ,,
Do. do. Civilians, &c., 80 ,,
Do. Day Scholars, nominated, 1[illegible] ,,
Do. do. unnominated, [illegible] ,,
Do. do. Civilians, [illegible] ,,

The School opens September 10.

Donations for the furtherance of the objects of this Institution will be gladly received by COLONEL GLOAG, R.A., Madras; or COLONEL G. ASHBURNER, Poona, Honorary Secretary, who have kindly volunteered to supply any information concerning the scheme.

BADMINTON.

THE best BATS made are our CANE and CATGUT ones, at Rs. 2 each.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

In a variety of the most useful and portable patterns—the results of long experience of the requirements of *Travellers*, and *Up-country Residents*—suitable for *Individual*, *Family*, or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS),
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS
AND CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES,
Of every description.

PERFUMERY
AND TOILET REQUISITES,
Of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS,
With every requisite for practising the Art.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
For Chemical, Engineering, Mathematical, Meteorological, Optical, and General Scientific Purposes.

SPECTACLES,
EYE GLASSES, AND EYE PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, AND PRAYER BOOKS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICES.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, (two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co.), begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of [illegible], Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. E. MANO[illegible] is respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothing, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that besides their Usual Cold Season Supply, they have JUST RECEIVED, a very large assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, that are very rare in this country, and that they now offer them at rates far below those hitherto charged by all other Seedsmen in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

TERMS—CASH.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 1st September 1874.

SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION
FOR
BREECH-LOADING GUNS,
AND
MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS.
Cartridge Fillers, Recappers, &c., &c.,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1ST OF JUNE 1873.
RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.
PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Goloshed Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	11 0	1[illegible] 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (Gratis, and on application) less 12 per cent. on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

W. H. HAMILTON'S
HAIR RESTORER.

THIS preparation will restore Grey Hair to its original colour, remove DANDRIFF, HITCHINGS and all IMPURITIES from the head, strengthen the roots and the GROWTH of the HAIR, and prevent it from falling off.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

It does not soil or grease, and its effects are gradual.

Cash Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

To be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s or of Thomson & Taylor, Bombay.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,......5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 10d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 ,,	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,,	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 ,,	at 6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	13 ,,	at 6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at 6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort; Poona, [illegible]

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 3½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS [illegible], Patent Lever Escapement [illegible] Rs. [illegible]

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.

[illegible]

BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING
RATS, SNAKES,
REPTILES, INSECTS,
&c., &c., &c.

FOR DISINFECTING
HOSPITALS, VESSELS,
DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING
CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on these lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES
FOR
CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark; and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAPOOJEE NARAYEN of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all his estate, right, title and interest, present and contingent, in and to all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bombay, in Old Hunuman Lane, on the south side thereof, in the [illegible] district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 461 square yards or thereabouts, and which is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. ——, in the name of Ramchunder Balajee, and is assessed under No. 8, in the name of Pillajee Cashinathjee, deceased, and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north and fronting thereto by the Old Hunuman Lane aforesaid, on or towards the south by the property of Nurrotumdass Narrondass, on or towards the west by the property of Visram Mowjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Premjee Chuttoo. All persons having a claim against the estate and interest of the said Bapoojee Narayen in the said property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned within eight days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim, which will be considered as waived and invalid as against the purchaser.

PRESCOTT & WINTER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS,
In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Hummum Street, Bombay,
Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

	Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved	30	to	70
,, ditto, and in morocco cases	35	to	120
,, and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases	20	to	100
,, ditto, ditto combined, in case	54	to	160
,, BOWL AND SPOON, in case	100	to	170
FEEDING BOTTLES	30	to	40
PAP BOATS	16	to	28
SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistle	11	to	50
CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows	25	to	50
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children	6	to	20

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of knife, fork, and spoon......Rs. 300 to 360.
Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug... ,, 550 to 800.

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand; consisting of claret jugs, surroys, salvers, goblets, mugs, mullneers, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALACE QUEEN CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and half hours on sweet toned gongs, compensation balance, and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases, Rs. 165.

The Army and Navy Clocks, and Time-pieces, Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

Carriage Time-pieces, exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movement, Rs. 60.

The Mignonette or Lilliputian Carriage Clock, standing 3 inches in height, and going forty days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, and with neat outer velvet or morocco case, Rs. 80 to 180.

Sketches and designs of Race Plate, Rifle and Regatta Cups, sent post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the [illegible] Wrought Nails, [illegible] known as "EWBANK'S NAILS," desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS," the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 16s. 6d. and 21s.; Enamelled or Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 25s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots, for Walking or Dress, 21s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues and Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongous, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Finden Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pies.
Yorkshire Pork Pies.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, JUST ARRIVED per Steamer FLORA, from Trieste—

VIENNA BEER, in 4 dozen Cases, at Rs. 65 per dozen.
HUNGARIAN WINES, in 1 dozen cases, RED and WHITE, at Rs. 15 and 18, or 2 dozen Pints, at Rs. 16 and Rs. 20.

Apply to the Godown-keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

26, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by
F. MARIA FARINA,
No. 4,711.
COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

		Rs.
STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner		30 per doz. qts.
Laubenheimer		15 ,,
Steinwein		20 ,,
Liebfraumilch		20 ,,
CLARETS—Chateau de Franda		14 ,,
Chateau Leoville		24 ,,
Chateau Lafite		28 ,,
Vray Canon		13 ,,
STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. [illegible] per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.		
Do. do. Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.		
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per Case of 1 doz. qts.		
Ditto		26 ,, 2 doz. pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

[illegible] EXCURSIONISTS.

(Spectator.)

The Royal people of Europe have lately discovered [illegible] 1874, and [illegible] apparently decided that it is quite [illegible] There is sea, the sand, and grass, [illegible] and everything that is nice. Kings [illegible] the latest [illegible] numbers—indeed Prince Bismarck [illegible] only Kessler's —but Kings' wives and sons and [illegible] thronging here so fast as to crea[illegible] day, which gives no [illegible] of amazed surprise, which [illegible] noticed. [illegible] England is just the [illegible] lounge themselves [illegible] They are quite sure [illegible] day return for the week [illegible] instant is of a most favourable character, the following being the principal alterations, viz:—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	3,99,147
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„	45,158
Deposits	Inc.	„	8,60,833
Government Securities	Dec.	„	1,74,942
Cash Credits Undrawn	Inc.	„	1,01,915
Loans	Dec.	„	99,609
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	1,67,427
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	„	1,94,605
Cash Balance H. O.	Inc.	„	9,33,907

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened quiet, but later an active demand was manifested for Bank Bills, resulting in considerable transactions and slightly easier rates. To begin with, Banks were drawing freely on their London Agents at 1s. 10 1/16d. and 1s. 10 3/16d. for demand and 3 months' sight, respectively, but these figures gave place to 1s. 10⅛d. and 1s. 10 3/16d. for 30 and 60 days' sight on their own branches. In private paper business has been restricted owing to the limited amount offering, but buyers have shown decidedly more willingness to operate, and 6 months' sight Credits have been done at 1s. 10½d. At the close the feeling is weak, and to all appearance a further movement against remitters and in favour of sellers seems likely to take place; at all events, should the enquiry for Bank Bills continue fairly active a decline becomes, to say the least, very probable, as we can have no amount of export trade to counterbalance it for another two months, while from Calcutta the influence seems likely to tend the same way. A comparison with the course of the market last year is also strongly in favour of easier rates; money both here and at home is more plentiful than at this time last year, with less probability of disturbing influences intervening, such as the American financial crisis and the Bengal famine; while the fact of Cotton being nearly 1d. per lb. cheaper will materially reduce probable requirements. Piece Goods, of course, are also lower in value, but not to the same extent as the raw material, and we have yet to see whether this may not be altogether counterbalanced by a proportionate increase in the quantity imported; at any rate the flourishing accounts of the crops throughout the country give fair grounds for such a probability.

In Calcutta Exchange there is no alteration, demand may still be quoted at par to 1/16 premium, and 60 days' sight at ⅛ discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very flat with no buyers. Nominal rates are:—Fours Rs. 103¼; Fours and a half Rs. 104¼; Fives and a half Rs. 109⅛.

The SHARE MARKET continues firm, especially for Spinning scrip, which with a few exceptions is again higher. Land shares are steadier, and Bank of Bombay's first issue are more enquired for.

COTTON is quite unaltered in price, nor is there any alteration in the character of the demand, purchases on European account being confined to a very small compass. No further transactions in new crop have been reported.

FREIGHTS are dull at previous figures, say £1-12-6 by steamer.

PIECE GOODS are steady with only a moderate enquiry. Marwaree buyers are said to be operating in Calcutta, which may account for the want of demand here, but now that the weather is becoming more settled we may possibly see more doing.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per share	Paid up	Last dividend	Names	Cash Rates per Share
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p. c.	Agra Bank	98
22,000	1,000	all	12 p. c.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12 p. c.	Do of Bombay New	752½
10,000	500	250	12 p. c.	Do 2nd [illegible]	490
5,962	1,000	all	8 p. c.	Do of Madras	1,[illegible]00
10,000	250	all	8 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of [illegible]	300
40,000	25	all	17 p. c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
40,000	20	all	5 p. c.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	8 p. c.	National Bank of India	121
7,500	250	all	12 p. c.	Oriental Bank	516

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per share	Paid up	Last dividend	Names	Cash Rates per Share
320	1,707	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,580
100	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,000
820	2,500	all	...	Bhownuggur W. & P. Co	2,160
960	1,000	all	10 p. c.	Bombay United	1,635
1,200	460	170	40*	Broach Mills	590
900	1,000	500	...	Colaba Spinning	1,150
[illegible]	2,000	all	10 p. c.	Currimbhoy Spinning	1,865
1,400	1,250	all	12 p. c.	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,570
1,500	1,000	all	11 p. c.*	Great Eastern	1,580
700	1,000	all		Hindostan S. W. Co.	[illegible]
750	1,000	all	6 p. c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,630
800	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,980
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,475
350	1,000	350	5 p. c.*	Modern U. Spinning	1,225
[illegible]	1,000	all	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Morarjee Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	675	all	[illegible]	[illegible]	675
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	...	[illegible] Weaving Spinning	[illegible]
800	1,000	1,000	15 p. c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,650
500	1,000	250	3½ p. c.	Do. do. ¼ share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per share	Paid up	Last dividend	Names	Cash Rates per Share
4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,[illegible]00
4,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	138
750	2,000	2,000	7 p. c.	Mazagon Land	1,330
6,000	1,000	all	4 p. c.	Port Canning Land Co.	[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship ALBANIA, 1,865 tons, Captain A. M. Seely, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 47,642 Indian maunds salt and general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain J. Avern, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and Cutch Mandvie with a general cargo and thirteen deck passengers.

THE barque MOZAFFER, 434 tons, Captain Urquhart, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Moulmein (July 22nd) brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE ship SHAH JEHAN, 198 tons, Captain G. B. Harwood, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Mauritius (September 7th) brought a cargo of 106 sea cocoanuts, 300 bundles jute, and 9,195 bags sugar, and the following passengers:—

Captain & Mrs. Pindeveed, Messrs. Moladina Hajee Noor Mahomed Alarakhia, Molvee Abdool Currim, Peer J. Baladina, S. Mahomed Moladina, M. Alarakhia, Syed Karsha, S. J. Allee, M. Moosa, M. Peerbhoy, M. Russein, and sixteen deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co.'s s. s. Memfi, 1,649 tons, Captain P. Vescovitch, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Trieste (September 1st) calling at Port Said, Suez and Aden, brought fifteen passengers and the following cargo:—2 cases essence, 20 cases piece goods, 1 case toys, 16 packages glassware, 16 packages goods, 55 cases beads, 1 case shoes, 295 packages papers, 11 bundles rope, 36 packages color, 16 packages hardware, 77 packages beer, 17 cases thread, 1 case matches, 17 stones, 20 cases twist, 1 case metal, 62 bags gum, 7 bags coffeewaste, 7 cases wax, 6 bags sharkfins, 19 packages aloes, 26 packages benjamin and 1 case boot.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Penang (s)	Avern	K. & C. Mandvie.

The ship Albania, Seely, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—steamer Memfi, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Riga s, 2 cases provisions, A K Shurafally.

FROM LONDON.

Ethiopia s, 16 casks disinfecting powder, J Hudson Watson; 1 case corks and 19 cases drugs, M B Madow & Co; 2 hogsheads sherry, W Madden & Co; 1 case foolscape paper, Abdoolally Abdoolrahim & Co; 5 cases medicine, Koobchund Jaitha; 7 cases provisions, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla & Co; 35 cases stout, Pochajee Framjee & Co; 1 cask whiskey, Ritchie, Stewart & Co; 100 kegs red lead, Bell, Brandenburg & Co; 1 case wall paper, Tyebally Abdoolally & Co; 112 cases paper, Volkart Brothers.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 100 cases brandy, The L A and A Co.
Arabia s, 160 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 28 hogsheads and 43 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons; 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parsenagas, 1 bale hemp, Lyon and Co; 28 bales wool and 7 bales waste wool, Jewandass Premjee; 10 bales wool, Culliaujee Govindjee; 100 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 5 bales wool, Abdoola Mamon; 45 bales wool, Gooverjee Nursey; 9 bales wool, Dadabhoy Pallanjee and Co; 89 bales wool, Lilladour Govindjee; 82 bales wool, Jeitha Pursotum; 67 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 140 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co; 272 bales cotton, Modun Coorpal and Co; 1 bale cotton, Luckmeedass Narron; 50 bales cotton, Kessowjee Ramjee; 15 bales cotton, Kilick, Nixon and Co; 250 cwts. myrabollams, Rowchund Manekchand; 26 bales wool, Savayram Rajbux; 27 bales wool, Goolabchund Nemchund; 32 bales wool, Bimjee Fuckerchund; 22 bales wool and 2 bales waste wool, Damoder Heerjee; 585 cwts. linseed, S. Tyebjee and Co; 78 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram; 19 bales wool, Askeran Khungar.

Marian Moore, 50 bales rags, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan s, 1,050 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 9 bales hides Abdoolrayman Ahmed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nizam s, 2,400 cwts. wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Persia s, 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s, 1,100 bales cotton, A. Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 200 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s, 150 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s, 87 packages raisins, Luckmeedass Vundravandass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Fyzabad, on the 22nd August (Colonel C Douglas, R A, President), Private John Esther, 51st Regiment Light Infantry, was arraigned on the following charges:—First, having, at Fyzabad, on the 16th of July 1874, been drunk; and second, insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at Fyzabad, on the 26th of July 1874, struck with his clenched fist Lance Corporal James Knox, of the same regiment, the said Lance-Corporal Knox being his superior officer and [illegible] found the prisoner guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years and to be fined £1; further, to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. The sentence has been approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. The first two years of penal servitude to be carried out in India.

ARRIVALS—SEPTEMBER 28.

Coles, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Futtyghur.
Robertson, Lieut.-Colonel, [illegible] Regiment N I, on medical certificate, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURE—SEPTEMBER 25.

Budd, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Oct. 5	[illegible] P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	Sept. 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australia	Oct. 5	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	„ 6	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 5	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 26	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday till further notice.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment

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THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be held on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of October next, at 2-30 P.M., at the Office of the Company, Victoria Bunder, for the transaction of the following business:—

- To receive the Report of the Directors.
- To pass the Annual Accounts made up to 30th June 1874.
- To declare a Dividend.
- To elect two Directors in the stead of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
- To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
- To consider an application of the Secretaries and Treasurers for an extension of the period of their agreement, and to pass Resolutions thereon.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September 1874.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26TH INSTANT to the 3RD OCTOBER 1874, both days inclusive.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
OF
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his qualified Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in reference to their sight may feel every confidence in applying. The arrival of Mr. Menist's Assistant will be duly announced.
42, Burton Crescent, London, 7th August 1874.

THE SECOND ANNUAL BOMBAY CHORAL FESTIVAL will be held at the CATHEDRAL at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, MICHAELMAS DAY. Books of the Words and Music may be obtained at the S. P. C. K. DEPOT, CATHEDRAL VESTRY, or at any of the principal Shops. Price Four Annas.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JEERBAE—September 28th, at Kumballa Hill, Bae Jerbae, daughter of the late Cursetjee Cowasjee Banajee, Esq., aged 60 years. Her remains will be carried to the Dady Sett's Family-Tower of Silence this afternoon.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOWNING—September 22nd, at Calcutta, the wife of C. Y Downing, Esq., Zemindar, Purneah, of a daughter.

TROTMAN—September 21st, at Coimbatore, the wife of Captain C. Trotman, of a daughter.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1874.

FROM all that we can learn, the Hungarian gentleman who lately passed through Bombay, and who wrote so much and told so little about his travels in Central Asia that his readers were puzzled to determine whether he was a Russian spy or a lunatic, may fairly be regarded as a wild but harmless enthusiast, who spends his time in rambling about the world to see all sorts of strange places, and is not much wiser after having seen them than he was before. When he first made his appearance in Eastern Turkistan, after having crossed the Thian Shan from Fort Naryn, he stated, on being asked by the Ameer's officers what he wanted, that Mr. Forsyth was a great friend of his, and that he had come to see him. He was afterwards of course obliged to admit that the British Envoy knew nothing whatever about him. Meanwhile he had roused the suspicions of the Ameer's people against both himself and Mr. Forsyth's party, besides incurring the distrust of the latter, and he was naturally looked upon by all as being a Russian spy. The fact of his coming to the country without any personal attendant was in itself suspicious; and, again, his being without money was readily interpreted [illegible] It would seem from the Traveller's own account that the British Envoy treated him very kindly, in spite of his doubtful character. Had Sir Douglas Forsyth simply disowned him and left him to his fate, M. Berzenczey would probably have ended his travels and his life in Kashgaria. If, on the other hand, Sir Douglas had taken him frankly by the hand, he might have compromised his own position by suggesting to the jealous barbarians about him a doubt if the Hungarian traveller had not been engaged from the outset in the service of the British Government. The middle course adopted by Sir Douglas, out of pity for a man who, if his story was to be believed, needed help very badly, was to help him out of the country, while at the same time making it clear that he was in no way connected with the British Embassy. From the spiteful manner in which M. Berzenczey speaks of Sir D. Forsyth and Captain Chapman, it might be inferred that these gentlemen had done him some deadly injury instead of saving his life; but no doubt the poor man must have been disappointed at being left to his own resources as soon as his life was out of danger, instead of being taken to Calcutta and made a lion of.

PROMPTED by the spirit of chivalry which, according to tradition, distinguishes Englishmen, we daresay many European residents in India have been alarmed and grieved because the reputation of one of their dearest and most valuable friends has been seriously assailed at home. Do we hear the question asked, who is this friend? Who moistens the hot throat, makes drooping spirits cheerful, and big-looking difficulties to appear less, and small ones nothing at all? To whom, after a weary round of labour at the desk, or a day in the districts with but a helmet between us and the fury of the glorious but very uncomfortable celestial furnace, do we look forward to welcome us at home and smooth away the rough recollection of the heat and burden of the day? Has not the answer, Soda-water, suggested itself to our readers? If India were as productive of poets as of other terrestrial phenomena, the praises of soda-water would long ere this have been loudly sung by European, Baboo, Parsee, Mahomedan, and Hindoo bards. The weed has had its poets, and at the present day *Cope's Tobacco Plant* is a journal especially devoted to its service. The Scotch national beverage has been praised with a fervour almost equal to its own inherent heat, whether mixed with hot water or without; indeed, it inspired Burns to pen one of the most graphic pictures that British literature possesses. Bring a Scotchman from the hills, he says, put a gill of Highland whiskey in his cheek, and say, "there's the foe," and then

> "Nae cauld faint-hearted doubtings tease him;
> Death comes—wi' fearless eye he sees him;
> Wi' bluidy han' a welcome gies him,
> And when he fa's
> His latest draught of breathing leaves him
> In faint huzzas!"

The "good Rhine wine" of Germany has sent up poetry into the caverns of many a thoughtful German's head. Spain and Italy have produced numerous tuneful praisers of their native vine. Even beer, plain, matter-of-fact sort of liquor as it is, has had fancies coupled with its name which nothing but its excellence could have inspired. Soda-water is younger than any of these liquors, having been, so far as we can make out, brought into existence in 1799 by one Mr. Thwaites, and into public notice in 1800 by Mr. Robert Percival, Professor of Chemistry in Trinity College, Dublin, who considered that the new beverage "improved the appetite, stimulated the hepatic functions without producing flatulency, and particularly suited persons of sedentary habits." Yet in the comparatively short time which has elapsed between its birth and the present moment it has become a universal favourite. It is to be found in every little village in the United Kingdom, where long ere this the carousing rustic has discovered it to be a capital thing for an earthquakish headache; in Constantinople the porter lays down his load and puts his bottle of soda-water to his mouth with a gusto which must please the Prophet, who agreeth with Solomon that poor human nature ought not to look upon the wine when it is red; in Bombay, one of the cries of the city is "Sollawasser," trilled forth at every street corner by urchins with baskets upon their heads, out of the mixed sawdust and ice of which (the baskets we mean, not the heads) the wired corks peep forth with an invitingness which Ramdass, the perspiring Hindoo clerk who is passing, can no more withstand than the mercantile young Parsee who pulls out his two pice with a "hang-the-expense" sort of air, picks out the fattest of the bottles, and drains off the bubbling contents like a man. Proceed into the jungles, and the probability is that you will hear the musical pop of a soda-water bottle as often as the cooing of the ringdove or the scream of the startled parrot; for really the beverage has become so common in India that no one who knows the country would think of being astonished if he found an empty soda-water bottle in the track of a tiger, or one of the articles of furniture in the den of a bear. In Bombay the strides taken by soda-water within a quarter of a century have been gigantic. There are doubtless old inhabitants who remember 1840 when there were only two firms in the island who manufactured soda-water, and when the price per dozen bottles was Rs. 4. Now, we believe, there are more than fifty soda-water machines in the island, and you can buy from the European makers at 12 annas per dozen, or, if you please, from the itinerant vendor at half that price. Each machine of the fifty is capable of turning out over 2,000 dozens of soda-water daily; but probably each machine in the island is not turning out more than 1,000 dozens daily on the average. Yet that is 50,000 dozen, or 600,000 bottles. As the population of Bombay is calculated to be 600,000, there is thus one bottle for each individual daily. Of course that 600,000 includes many men, women, and children who never drink soda-water; but, on the other hand, it is a fact which we hope nobody will ask us to prove that there are many individuals who personally consume several bottles of soda-water in a day, so that speaking generally it may be said one bottle of soda-water is manufactured daily for every living soul in the city. Is it not strange, then, considering the favour in which the effervescing liquid is held all over the East, as illustrated by the case of Bombay alone, that no European or native poet has arisen to sing of the delights which are inspired by the judicious mixture of a little carbonic acid gas with soda and water? Here is a theme for the next matriculation examination! Shall our local "C. W.'s," and similar poets, be silent when such a subject remains unsung? Shall no Dave Carson arise to twang the lyre to the praises of the sparkling fluid?

However, whether the praises of soda-water have been sung or not, there can be no doubt, we fancy, that many people will, as we said at the beginning of this article, be sorry to hear that attacks have been made on the reputation of the beverage. It has been hitherto considered to be purer than ordinary drinking water, and many persons have been in the habit of using it under that impression, but science, which attacks all our old-fashioned ideas, from our faith in a Creator to our simple belief in the wholesomeness of our ordinary articles of food, has not allowed poor soda-water to escape, and we are alarmed by being told that soda-water contains mineral and sewage poisons. The daily consumers of the 600,000 bottles of soda-water in Bombay may well tremble and ask whether all is well with them. It is because we anticipated such a question would be asked, with much groaning of spirit, that we resolved to make inquiries into the condition of soda-water manufacture in Bombay, and we hasten to lay our conclusions before the public. In England, manufacturers of soda-water generally take their water from public wells, and while that water may not have been wholesome originally it has also very probably contracted contamination with sewage in its progress to the pump. Hence soda-water made from that kind of water could not be very pleasant to the taste. In Bombay, most of the soda-water is made from Vehar water, which is about the finest drinking water in the world, and therefore soda-water drinkers, if they can convince themselves that the water has not been contaminated by sewage during its journey from Vehar Lake to the city, have a guarantee to a certain [illegible] beverage is wholesome. True, some of the soda-water makers, in out-of-the-way corners or back slums of the city, may use tank water instead of Vehar water, but we believe that as a matter of fact this is very seldom done. One thing is certain, however, that all the European manufacturers of the beverage use Vehar water. Another certainty is that they carefully filter the water and the solution of soda before passing them into the machine where they are mixed with the carbonic acid gas. We are sorry to say that we believe a very large number of the native manufacturers of soda-water never think of such a thing as filtering, and, if the Vehar water they use happens to contain impurities, their customers get the soda-water and the impurities into the bargain. Go into a soda-water manufacturing shop in the native town. The probability is that you will find the place as sloppy, dirty, and dark as it can well be, and, when you have accustomed your eyes to the scene, you may see some brown perspiring imp of the establishment straining the solution of soda with which the aerated water is mixed through a portion of his dress or some other dirty piece of cloth. There is often also a difference in the soda which is used by the native and European manufacturers, for, while the latter invariably use carbonate of soda, the former are content to employ ordinary washing soda. The inference from these facts is of course that if we want clean and wholesome soda-water it is better to go to a respectable European establishment for it and pay 12 as. a dozen than to buy it from some native vendor at a cheaper rate. Let us do this, and we may be as sure as any poor mortal can be of the stuff he eats or drinks that our soda-water will not only do us no harm but be as great a source of pleasure to us, and as noble a theme for budding poets, as it used to be before science impeached the respectability of its character as an innocent fluid.

BARODA DOINGS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

IN Baroda city was enlivened by Gunputtee's advent, Baroda Cantonment has been made to wear a lively aspect by the visit of a large number of European visitors for the "Gymkana," &c. Amongst the last arrivals was Mr. Hope, of Surat. Adverting to gay doings, I must not omit to mention that these first begun by a dinner and dancing at the Mess-house here. The next evening there was a dinner at the Residency and a display of fireworks. Yesterday theatricals at the Mess-house again, and to-day a pic-nic and deer hunting by cheetas at Mukunpoora, six miles from this. The intervals were very agreeably filled up by games as arranged previously. Our visitors leave to-morrow.

Yesterday being Gunputtee's last day for this year the usual procession, preceded by the Gaekwar's army, set out from His Highness' palace about four o'clock. Our Resident, Colonel Jacob, Commanding Officer Baroda Cantonment, with the other officers and European visitors refreshed themselves in a tent near the Cantonment bridge, at which place yearly on this occasion the Political Resident meets His Highness. A detachment of our men was also stationed here, and a salute of twenty-one guns fired when the Gaekwar approached. Thus His Highness was received with customary honours which appeared to please him much. The Parsee community of Baroda assembled in comparatively large numbers, in the hope of seeing Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee as Dewan, behind H. H. the Gaekwar, on His Highness' elephant. They were, however, doomed to disappointment, for Nana Kunvilkar as *Prithenidhee* occupied that much coveted place of honour. Writing of *Prithenidhee* and Parsee Dewan, I must inform you that "Reforms in Baroda," whatever they may prove, and for which Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee has obtained much praise, have been almost forced on the Durbar by Colonel Phayre. This is well known to many in Baroda, so you may easily surmise what is thought and said of the statement of Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee's friends, that the Political Resident at Baroda "at length concurred." With such friends as those Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee appears to possess a splendid reputation can be gained without much difficulty.

The articles from the *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette* about Mulharao Gaekwar, which appeared in your yesterday's issue, seem to have caused no little alarm here. I am, however, assured that care will be taken that nothing unpleasant or alarming shall reach His Highness' ears.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

N. W. P. AND OUDH, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

I OBSERVE in a late issue of the *Englishman* a writer asserting that the rebel Abdool Russoph, whom you have sent in this direction from Baroda, is no less an individual than Hajee the lapidary and seal engraver, who made himself so conspicuous in the murders at Delhi on the morning of the 11th May 1857. I can inform "Caleb East," the correspondent of that paper, that Hajee is no longer in the land of the living. He may be revisiting us, i' the glimpses o' the moon, but in his spiritual condition, for alas! in January 1869, the hangman at Delhi, having made his acquaintance, consigned him to that bourne whence no traveller returns, thus cheaply expiating his crime committed in concert with Mogul Beg, who, by the way, took the same route by a similar conveyance at the end of 186[illegible], and Kunik-dad. The latter is the individual we have lately snared. It would be a pity, I think, that these three, who worked, alas! so successfully in life, should be so long separated in death. As it is, five, ten, and seventeen years from the commitment of their hellish crime was a longer lease of existence than they were entitled to. No one who had moved through the scenes of that sad, yet stirring time, as I had done, would care to dream of mercy to the active miscreants, simply because the murders are of the long eventful past. Khan [illegible] if he be the man, must go where the other two rebel murderers were sent.

A case was lately decided by Colonel J. Reid, the Commissioner of Lucknow, which is of some interest. Nawab Seeraj-ood-dowlah, a noble of high rank and considerable wealth, has a daughter named Wujee-oon-Nissa. She was married to Mahomed Hoosein Khan, a *wasika* pensioner. The issue of the marriage was a son, now ten years of age. In 1869 Mahomed Hoosein died, and *eleven* months afterwards his widow gave birth to a daughter. Not long since the widow, who has a *wasika* of Rs. 53 in her own right, eloped and subsequently married one of her father's servants. The son and daughter are entitled to ⅔ and ⅓ respectively of a *wasika* of Rs. 372-8, to which, in the event of their death, their mother would succeed. As her elopement necessitated her leaving the children with her grand-father, she applied for, and obtained from the Civil Court, a certificate as their guardian and manager of their property. Her anxiety for this decree is explained by the fact, that since her marriage she has been spending money freely and is in debt. The Nawab, her father, appealed on several grounds, the principal being:—(1) That the guardianship of a minor should not be entrusted to the next heir, and (2) that the mother had shown by her conduct that she was not fit either to be guardian or manager. The Commissioner wisely ruled against the decision of the Lower Court, that the Nawab was the most competent manager of his grand-children's property, and he was the best guardian of the boy, and that the girl should be entrusted to some near female relative nominated by him, and approved of by the Court. The eleven months' birth was accepted as a fact and no questions asked as to parentage, a ready and simple way, I imagine, of disposing of all similar cases.

Through communication between Lucknow and Bareilly was re-established this day last week, after having been interrupted by the heavy rains and overflow of some of the rivers.

In the North-West Provinces the total of areas irrigated in 1873-74 amounted to acres 1,049,312, which gave a gross revenue of £266,000, the proportions for the autumn and winter crops being 647,736 and 401,576 acres, respectively, with a revenue from each pretty equally divided. The total area cultivated on the whole Ganges Canal amounts to 795,267 acres, the largest return shown for the seven previous years, except for the famine one of 1868-69, when it amounted to 1,078,329 acres.

A fatal accident occurred in the Kaiser Bagh a few days since, which resulted in the death of Moonshee Hunoman Pershad, M.A., B.L., a student of the Canning College. He had been up all night superintending some work in the *Lucknow Times* Office, and in the morning a little after dawn, when he mounted his horse to ride home, he was observed to look very exhausted. Proceeding home the horse shied and the young man was unseated and dragged for some distance along the road. When assistance arrived he was quite insensible and was taken home, immediately, where, in spite of the care of Dr. Whishaw, the Civil Surgeon, and others, he expired from [illegible] of the brain the same evening. He was so much respected that the Canning College was closed for one day by order of the Principal.

The Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Company is one of the guaranteed lines in India, who entertain a body of watchmen dressed in livery and badges for protecting the lives and property of the public travelling by railway from the criminal classes. These are organised [illegible] of the Government and its officers, independent of any control though paid by the Railway Company; and a pretty heavy item of expenditure it is. For some time past there has been a running correspondence between the Government of India, the Agent of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Company, and the managing director at home on this subject, with a view of assimilating the police working on this line to that on the others. The Governor General in Council has at last decided that he will not at present interfere with the wish of the Company to work the line with their own watchmen. There seems to me to be something very *infra dig* in the use of this appellation. What would be called *police*—with greater powers undoubtedly—under the Government, dwindle significantly into insignificant *watchmen* under a company. Whatever Mr. Shakspeare may say there is much in the name of anything, whether it be in the grand title to a trashy book, or applying a disparaging and depreciatory euphemism to a set of men, whose duties partake at least of something more pretentious than what is ordinarily understood by the word "watchmen." Well, the Government of India have declared that these watchmen are not, however, policemen in a legal sense, and cannot act as policemen: such powers as they may possess being derived not from the Police Act but under the Railway Act. The Governor General in Council has full confidence that the officers of the Railway Company will co-operate with the Police authorities towards the maintenance of order and the detection of crime, such

THE POOR WHITES OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have not the least doubt that the whole of the Eurasians scattered through the length and breadth of India will feel grateful on perusing your leader of the 25th instant about the "Poor Whites of India," which was handled by several of your contemporaries at home in a manner which gives them little or no credit for the [illegible] and hearsay information, or rather fancies, which they freely indulged in regarding that unfortunate but staunch class of H. M.'s subjects—the Eurasians. The wholesale vilifying remarks made by the *Pall Mall* and the *Times* do not speak well for papers which are supposed to be the mouth-pieces of a great nation, especially when they unfold to public gaze such damaging information affecting the [illegible] of an inoffensive class of people. It is inde[illegible] "black sheep" to be found, [illegible] the whole tribe [illegible] stigma [illegible] to every virtue [illegible] the su[illegible] ingenuous on the part of [illegible] information. The majority of Eu[illegible] poor, and some are even so poor that they are [illegible] to send their children to school, and I am sure [illegible] misfortune [illegible] the most vindictive mind. The opprobrium [illegible] by the English papers. However, [illegible] the subject will [illegible] the condition of this class [illegible] increasing in numbers and are spreading all over India; and if ever England requires the services of a willing, honest, and a plucky set of reliable fellows, she can safely look to the Eurasians, as they are and will always be to India what the Orangemen are in Ireland to England. As an instance I may mention that during the late famous riots in [illegible] February an intimation to form a volunteer corps for immediate service originated with the Eurasians who were willing to be enrolled for duty.

Trusting in justice to the Eurasians you will kindly allow the above to appear in your widespread journal,

Bombay, 28th September. EURASIAN.

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING—BANGALORE.

EIGHT DAY—FRIDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

ASSOCIATION STAKES.—(Second Series.) Value Rs. 510. Entrance Fee, N. C. Officers, Privates and Volunteers, Rs. 1½ each distance, or Rs 5 for 1st and 2nd Series. All comers Rs. 2 each distance, or Rs. 5 for each Series. Distances 400, 500 and 600 yards. Five shots at each distance. Rifle, Class II. Position any. H.P.A. 20.

AT 400 YARDS.

No.	Points.	Rank and Names.	Prizes Rs.
1	20	S I M McEwen, 43rd Regiment	25
2	20	Qr-Mr Sergeant Greaves, 89th Regiment	20
3	20	Sergeant Coarless, 76th Regiment	15
4	19	Captain Nicholls, 43rd Regiment	15
5	19	Lance Corporal Roche, 89th Regiment	15
6	19	Private O'Connell, 1-21st Regiment	10
7	19	Volr Lovery, M V G	10
8	19	Private Toi[illegible], 89th Regiment	10
9	19	Clr Sergeant Thomas, 43rd Regiment	10
10	19	Lieutenant Leonard, B R V	10
11	18	Captain Lynch, 48th Regiment	10
12	18	Private Jesse Bullock, 89th Regiment	5
13	18	Ensign Pratt, B R V	5
14	18	Quarter Master Bell, 89th Regiment	5
15	18	Sergeant Robbins, B R V	5

Completed firing 154. Absent or retired 17. Total entries 171.

ASSOCIATION STAKES.—(Second Series as above.) At 500 yards. H. P. A. 20.

No.	Points.	Rank and Names.	Prizes Rs.
1	18	Private Collett, [illegible] Regiment	25
2	18	Private Golding, 89th Regiment	20
3	18	Volunteer [illegible], M V G	15
4	18	Sergeant [illegible], 89th Regiment	15
5	18	Volunteer [illegible], M V G	15
6	18	Sergeant [illegible], 43rd Regiment	10
7	18	Corporal Whelan, 1-21st Regiment	10
8	18	Private [illegible], 89th Regiment	10
9	17	Captain Ellis, 18th ditto	10
10	17	Sergeant Noble, 1-21st ditto	10
11	17	Captain Carey, 1-21st ditto	10
12	17	Private Beckett, 76th ditto	5
13	17	Qr.-Master Sergeant Walton, 48th ditto	5
14	17	Private Gibson, 48th Regiment	5
15	17	Lance Corporal Bee, 49th Regiment	5

Completed firing 158. Absent or retired 25. Total entries 183.

ASSOCIATION STAKES.—(Second Series as above.) At 600 yards. H. P. A.

No.	Points.	Rank and Names.	Prizes Rs.
1	16	Private Foss, 1-21st Regiment	25
2	16	Clr Sergeant Rowlings, 1-21st Regiment	20
3	15	Private Kay, 89th Regiment	15
4	15	Volr Stacey, M. V. G.	15
5	15	Private Gibson, 48th Regiment	15
6	15	Do Cullen, 89th ditto	10
7	15	Do Stanford, 89th ditto	10
8	15	Do [illegible], 72nd ditto	10
9	14	S I M Cook, 89th ditto	10
10	14	Qr.-Master [illegible], 89th ditto	10
11	14	Clr Sergeant Lowth, 7th ditto	10
12	14	Private Beckett, 76th ditto	5
13	14	Do Jesse Bullock, 89th ditto	5
14	14	Volr Bell, M. V. G.	5
15	14	Lance Corporal Errington, 89th Regt.	5

Completed firing 136. Absent or retired 37. Total entries 173.

SPORTSMEN'S CONTEST.—Rs. 100 presented by J. D. Gordon, Esq., with Rs. 50 added.

To be shot for at the running deer. Entrance Fee [illegible] Distance 100 yards [illegible] double or single barrelled guns or rifles of any bore. Position any.

Conditions.—Four runs, two each way; both barrels may be used in each run. Miss fires to count as a round expended. Competitors can enter 10 times on payment of entrance fee each time, but take only one prize.

Ties shot off two runs, one each way.

No.	Points.	Rank and Names.	Prizes Rs.
1	23	Captain Ellis, 18th Regiment	50
2	24	Captain Major, Staff	40
3	21	Lieutenant Cuthbert, 89th Regiment	30
4	20	Colonel Pearse, Mysore Commission	20
5	20	Captain Daubeney, 29th Regiment	10

REVOLVER PRIZES.—Value Rs. 150. Entrance fee Re. 1. Distance 30 yards. Number of shots 5. Arm, any revolver. Position standing without using any rest. Target 6 by 2, bull's-eye 4 inches square. Centre 1 foot. Outer 2 feet. Competitors may enter ten times, but take only one prize.

No.	Points.	Rank and Names.	Prizes Rs.
1	18	Lieutenant Caddell, 89th Regiment	[illegible]
2	17	Captain Daubeney, 29th Regiment	[illegible]
3	16	Captain Lynch, 48th Regiment	20
4	15	Ensign Pratt, B R V	[illegible]

Note—Programme sets forth 5 prizes value Rs 150 but the prizes were reduced owing to paucity of entries.

CELERITY AND PRECISION.—Value Rs 150. Entrance fee Rs 2. Competitors allowed to enter five times, but take only one prize. Distance 200 yards. Rifle any breech loader. Ammunition any. Method of loading and position any. Target 6 by 4 feet. Bull's-eye 8 inch square.

MR. NA[illegible] provide [illegible] owing to indisp[illegible]

A ME[illegible] on Saturday [illegible] Road, and [illegible]

THEFT OF O[illegible] residing in S[illegible] police [illegible]

THE Deputy [illegible] who was officiating [illegible] his trial at the Sessions [illegible] appropriation of Government money [illegible] held to bail in the sum of Rs. 500.

ATTEMPTED HOUSE[illegible] jee, the proprietor of a tavern [illegible] Lane, reported to the police that [illegible] last a thief had [illegible] adjoining his tavern, but [illegible] rupted and decamped without having [illegible]

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Khoda-bux Joodawat was charged with stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. [illegible] property of one Kharatee [illegible] The Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Sunday last, on view of the body of a Mussulman, name unknown, whose body was discovered floating in the Baboola Tank. No marks of violence were visible on the corpse. Verdict—That death was caused by his having been drowned in the Baboola Tank, but that there is not sufficient evidence to say under what circumstances he was drowned.

JUDGMENT was delivered yesterday by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, in the suit of William Sarstedt vs. The Agra Bank, Limited. The suit was brought by the grand-daughter and legal representative of one John Ashbourne, who died on the 21st of [illegible] 1868 at Neemuch, to recover from the Bank certain sums paid by the Bank to the widow of the deceased. His Lordship held that the money had been rightly paid by the Bank, and gave a decree in favour of the defendant with costs.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—There has been a complete change of weather during the last three days. The rain has cleared away and left us to enjoy the clear atmosphere which is the result of the heavy rain-fall we had in the middle of last week. The [illegible] the scenery around Poona has been greatly [illegible] by the rain, and the climate is perfection. We shall soon have the close days of October upon us, but it is thought that we shall have a pleasanter month because of the lateness of our latter rain.—*Poona Herald.*

THEFTS.—One Mahomed Ali was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with stealing on Saturday last several planks, of the value of Rs. 3-4. The prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, Sorabjee Byramjee, a young Parsee lad, was charged with the theft of a clock, the property of one [illegible] His Worship convicted and sentenced the prisoner, in consideration of his age, to be removed to the [illegible]

THEFT OF A M[illegible].—One [illegible], a Parsee, was yesterday charged by [illegible] Laxumon Gopall, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with the theft of [illegible] Rs. [illegible] The prosecutor [illegible] of Messrs. [illegible] and was stationed at the [illegible] Marine Lines, when [illegible] by a police constable [illegible] The prisoner pleaded guilty [illegible] him six months [illegible]

A REPUTED THIEF.—[illegible] was yesterday placed before Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court charged with having been found on [illegible] Sunday last loitering about [illegible] without being able to render a satisfactory account of himself. Vishnu Babajee, a goldsmith, a resident of the locality, met the prisoner at about [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning at his door and requested to know what his business was. The prisoner, [illegible] was handed over to a police constable, and, being recognised as an old offender, was sentenced by His Worship to imprisonment with hard labour for three months.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—One [illegible] Khan Abdoola Khan was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with having fraudulently misapplied in breach of trust a sum of [illegible] the property of the Bombay Port Trust. [illegible] an Inspector in the employ of the Port Trust, stated that he knew the prisoner, who was in the habit of collecting pice on the Musjid Bunder, and on the afternoon of Saturday last the prisoner, who was then detected, was brought to him charged with the above offence. His Worship, upon the evidence, sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment with hard labour for two months in the common jail.

KURRACHEE CLERGY.—Among the passengers by the steamer for Bombay yesterday, was the Rev. Mr.

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[illegible] K.

[illegible] THE CURRENCY [illegible]

[illegible] Bank of France [illegible] notes [illegible]

[illegible]

It is said that [illegible] Augustus Spencer, Commander-in-Chief [illegible] leave Bombay by the next mail.

CAPTAIN A. H. [illegible] of the Darjeeling Volunteers [illegible] Darjeeling Tea [illegible]

A REPORT [illegible] that a portion of the [illegible] Railway bridge, now being [illegible] was carried away [illegible]

THE Political Superintendent [illegible] reports that [illegible] fighting on the [illegible]

COLONEL W[illegible] Sessions Judge [illegible]

We learn [illegible] sepoy who [illegible] No. I at [illegible]

ACCORDING to the [illegible] the number of [illegible] the British [illegible] the Madras Presidency [illegible] 1873 was 13,172 [illegible] a thousand were [illegible]

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has issued regulations for British-Army Schools in India. A portion of the [illegible] provides for industrial schools, in which [illegible] will be taught sewing, knitting, and domestic duties.

THE [illegible] Ajmere, who telegraphed [illegible] recruit [illegible] named Tighe, [illegible] the 108th [illegible] stationed at [illegible]

THE Government of India [illegible] contemplate [illegible] photographs [illegible] convicts transported for life, with a view to their identification. The convicts at the Andaman Islands will [illegible] have the honour of getting their portraits taken.

LOVERS of football may be interested to hear that the Calcutta Football Club has joined the [illegible] Football Association that already [illegible] Football Clubs of the United Kingdom, who have banded together for the purpose of upholding the Rugby rules.

AFFAIRS [illegible] Calcutta [illegible] volunteers [illegible] that a special [illegible] and recommending that Colonel Allan should be placed at [illegible] He has an [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Govern[illegible] the following [illegible] Bright's speeches—[illegible] If you do not wish to be [illegible] ence. If you [illegible] any respect [illegible] your [illegible] if you wish to [illegible] good, you must purchase without de[illegible] with you, though you should have [illegible] or inclination to read, the volume of the speeches of John Bright, which costs only a rupee and twelve annas." If any young man can be honest and good and save himself from being blotted out of existence by purchasing, for the small sum of Rs. [illegible], a book which he [illegible] even [illegible] going to read, we think he gets his money's worth, and ought to make the investment at once.

SOMETIMES a cure is worse than the disease, as we all know. This fact has been somewhat forcibly thrust upon the attention of Baboo Radha Kishen Day, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Wyman & Co., Calcutta. He was grieved because he had no children, and four months ago called in a doctor named Sadoo Mohunt to treat his wife for sterility. The end of the treatment prescribed by Sadoo Mohunt is a case in the Police Court, in which the clerk charges the [illegible] with running off with his wife. The case is causing great excitement among the native community, many of whom are doubtless determined to prefer the hardship of being without children to introducing an amorous doctor to the attention of their wives. The trial has been adjourned for a few days, and in the meantime the accused doctor is released on heavy bail.

THE Principal of the Calcutta Medical College some time since submitted to the Surgeon-General a recommendation of the College Council, that seven of the native teachers of the College, or certain of them, should, as a reward for their valuable services, be granted the honorary rank of Surgeon, and also urged the Surgeon-General to move Government to direct that all the teachers of the College should in future be eligible for such promotion on the recommendation of the College Council, upon the completion of ten years' service. The latter recommendation was not supported by the Surgeon-General. To the former the Government of India have replied that they consider it "undesirable to give what is virtually military rank to persons who are wholly unconnected with military service. But if the Council of the Medical College are able to suggest any honorary title not open to this objection, the Governor-General in Council may be inclined to give the matter further consideration."

[illegible] mentioning that story, illustrative of the powerful effects of advertising, that a family in Florida who advertised for their little boy whom they had lost were astonished to find an alligator next day on their door step with traces of their de[illegible] [illegible] show that an advertisement [illegible] in this paper on behalf of a semi-charitable institution, brought us so many [illegible] that the advertisement had to [illegible] might have been a [illegible] advertisement." This modest statement induces us to mention something which under other circumstances we should have gone down into the grave without revealing. We once received such a crush of advertisements that we could not take them in, and had eventually to pay a handsome sum to the thousands of disappointed people who filled our stairs, our landings, our rooms, and hung over our windows, in order to induce them to take their advertisements to our contemporaries. We knew it would demoralize the latter, but the results were so awful, one of them shortly afterwards setting up to be the leading journal, that we did not repeat the experiment, and now we simply entreat advertisers to wait until we find as much room for them as they deserve. The patience with which they wait astonishes us.

A correspondent from Lucknow, under date the 25th instant, writes as follows:—"Our hopes of permanent fine weather have suddenly come to an end. After ten days of bright sunshine, and latterly the heat absolutely stifling, on Thursday evening last a strong breeze set in from the north-east scattering the dust in all directions, but setting in motion the surrounding atmosphere which has lain heavy and motionless on the earth's surface for several days. At night on the distant horizon the lightning played amongst the clouds north and south of us, and were only rendered visible by the constantly gleaming flashes which fitfully lit them up. Yesterday the early morning was fine but cloudy. About 11 A.M. we were visited with a drenching downpour, which lasted for a couple of hours. During the day it continued to rain off and on. I must not omit to mention the enchanting view which greeted all our eyes about 5 P.M. This was a magnificent triumphal arch, in the plenitude of all its grand colouring, in the shape of a radiant rainbow, with a faint shadow of itself in a duplicate circle, a little beyond, which spanned the spacious firmament:—

'For faithful to its sacred page,
Heaven still rebuilds thy span,
Nor lets the type grow pale with age,
That first spoke peace to man.'

It has been drizzling all night, and this morning a heavy Scotch mist fills the surrounding air and the earth below with a saturating moisture. So much for all that has been said and written of our farewell to the rains."

ON HORSE BREEDING IN INDIA.

The following extracts from the lecture delivered by Mr. Collins, at Poona, on Saturday, will be read with interest:—

Horse-breeding is not carried on with the same amount of certainty that we find existing among the pure short horn cattle, or the pure artificial breeds of sheep, simply because the ends sought for are diametrically opposite in their effect upon breeding. Cattle and sheep are bred purely for the table, and the sooner they can be brought to maturity the more remunerative they become. They are fed in the lap of luxury, without experiencing any exhausting effects on constitution or limb, and the animals selected for breeding are young and vigorous, and possess all the recognized requirements in shape. Whereas, in horse-breeding, there is a certain amount of profit sought for, either on the turf or in domestic use, and when age or infirmities overtake horses they are then considered fit to propagate their species. I daresay many of you, with myself, have seen many an old favourite mare put to the stud when all else had been got out of her, and I myself have never known but disappointment as a consequence. Certainties in horse-breeding under these conditions is a fallacy as our home-racing statistics disclose, for we have but to look to the dams of our celebrated winners to see that they, as a rule, either never appeared on the turf or were removed from it at a very early age; and, on the other hand, if we follow the many efforts to produce certainties from the mares of world-wide fame, we witness nothing but repeated failures. Take up the racing calendar year after year, and trace the issue of the celebrated mares of the day, and see the utter failures of the produce: can we, if we look seriously at the question, be surprised at nature rebelling, when we seek from an overtaxed and debilitated constitution what she alone will supply from an unimpaired system? Man's cupidity alone can make him think otherwise. These remarks equally apply to sires. In breeding, the respective merits of sires and dams are naturally forced upon us for consideration. In other words, to which parent are we to credit the greater impress on the progeny? This point of breeding has been frequently raised, and isolated instances recorded both pro and con without weighing the respective merits of such, and without receiving with due caution a few apparent facts which have from time to time come under our observation. Unfortunately for the interest of breeding, the possession of a horse or the breeding of a foal causes some people to constitute themselves an authority on these points, but it requires years of experience and the closest observation before accuracy of principle can be gleaned. I quite agree in the prevailing opinion that the sire is the more valuable animal in [illegible] and consequently a more [illegible] from him, but in this [illegible] take precedence of the [illegible] high opinions recorded [illegible] on transmitting certain [illegible] received by General [illegible] this subject—and whose [illegible] amount of respect—[illegible] the experience of [illegible] essential part of [illegible] the tendon, the nerve, [illegible] stallion, the mare [illegible] and the [illegible] may give the colour and [illegible] resemblance to the [illegible], but the principal qualities are due to the [illegible] I think I may safely say that stud statistics are more accurately kept in England than any other country in the world, and consequently we must naturally pay a greater amount of respect to those records than to traditional lore from the East. [illegible] states that the mare may give the colour, but another Arab chief asserts that colour carries with it all other properties, if we are to judge by the following extract. He states that "When hotly pursued by his enemies he said to his son, 'My son, go to the rear and tell me the colour of the horses of our foe, and may Allah bless his grandfather.' 'White,' was the answer. 'Then we will go south,' said the Chief, 'where, on the vast plains of the desert, the sound of a white horse will not stand in a protracted chase.' Again the Chief said, 'My son, what coloured horses now pursue us?' 'Black, oh my father.' 'Then we will go among the stones and rocky ground for the feet of a black horse are not strong.' A third time the young Arab was sent to the rear, and reported chesnut horses; 'then,' said the old Chief, 'we are lost, who but Allah can deliver us from chesnut horses?'" A good horse is never of a bad colour, says the proverb, but we find good horses of every colour; our stud statistics certainly show more chestnut celebrities than any other colour. Now we find that sires also suffering from an impaired and debilitated constitution have the same effect on breeding as the opposite sex under similar conditions. The best examples we find is in the two celebrated plate horses at home, namely, "Fisherman" and "Leamington." These horses won more Queen's Plates than any six one can name; and yet when put to the stud neither of them produced a horse worth training. Both of the above horses were put to the stud at the age of six. I do not pick these horses out as isolated cases; there are but too many similar ones on record. And I cannot point to either a steeple-chase horse or mare that ever produced a creditable youngster, and be it noted that at home a steeple-chaser never, as a rule, enters upon his career until the age of five or six.

The principles which guide the Arabs in breeding being somewhat interesting, and from which we may glean some useful hints, I think I may with benefit quote them. They say that the age most favourable for reproduction is from 4 to 12 in the mare and 6 to 14 in the stallion. No doubt, the ages above given are nearly correct, but experience has proved that breeding should be commenced at the earlier ages and without any deterring influences. You can then rely annually on the produce for many years. The Arab is also very particular in the choice of the mare, which should be swift, of good stature, good health, good looking, and the belly big. They are still more particular in choosing the stallion, for the produce, they say, resembles always the sire much more than the dam. "Remember the mare is but a sack, you will take gold out if you have placed gold in, and copper if copper." As regards the secondary part played by the mare, home experience does not tally with the Arabs from the facts already stated. But there is a character imparted to the foal in his leading points, as the head, the set on of the tail, and frequently in temper, which is often marked for several generations through the sire; but the more essential qualities it has been proved by home statistics are due to the mare if a preponderance [illegible], that is, if both sire and dam meet, in every way, on equal terms, but if not the younger and more [illegible] will produce the greater [illegible] [illegible] curred some years ago to Lord Zetland, one of our chief supporters of the turf at home for many years, when endeavouring to improve the breed of mules in the country. He imported the Quagga, a large description of Zebra, to cross with an Arab mare; this cross proved a failure. The mare was then sent to a thorough-bred horse, and, curious to say, her three first foals exhibited the characteristics of the Quagga, both in possessing their peculiar stripes and in the disposition of the growth of the mare. The sire of the dog is proverbial for a similar disposition in throwing pups possessing the peculiar stamp of previous sires. Custom obliges every inhabitant of the Sahara to lend his stallion when asked for, this being the reason that all well shaped horses are used as breeding stallions, but no one stallion has more than five or six mares, which they conceive in [illegible] the horse's vigour. But the great men do not allow the horse they prize to serve more than twice, once a mare that has never had a horse, and once a mare that has had a foal: this they believe is necessary to preserve the health of their horses. The owner of a [illegible] mare fears little the reproach of seeking the use of a horse of great reputation as the owner can hardly refuse him, and the service is paid in kind, as it is considered shameful to offer or receive money. Should an Arab have his request refused he does not immediately go to the next horse he can find. For there are vices, blemishes, or hereditary diseases which are constant causes of exclusion. For example, he does not put his mare to a restive or wicked horse, or one with a curb, or spavin, or one with defective sight: these faults appear in the progeny. Too old a stallion would likewise be rejected, and if the ordinary manifestation of age are distrusted after scrupulously examining the limbs of the animal, the Arab never fails to pinch the skin of the forehead and strongly draw it towards him, and should it retake its previous firm, and not retain the marks of his finger, he accepts the horse's services; should the contrary occur, he rejects him as too old. Before presenting the horse, it is thought necessary to diminish the food of the mare, and the night preceding the coits, she fasts altogether, and the Arabs always have their mares served on a Friday. There are many ways adopted by the Arabs to overcome barrenness which it is not necessary to enter into here. Before proceeding further on the subject, it will be as well to state the reasons why the mare is considered of more value than the horse by the Arabs. It is, as General Daumas states, not because they attribute to them a greater part in the power of reproduction, but simply because they are more sober, because they support heat and thirst better, because they can stay without pulling up in the gallop when the rider's life may be in danger, because they do not discover their whereabouts by neighing, and finally, because their owners become richer by their foals.

There is one point not generally dwelt upon in reproduction, which may frustrate one object, and that is the strong nervous impression received at the time of conception, or during the animal's aptitude to receive the male. On these occasions the nervous system appears particularly engaged in influencing various changes, and should incidents occur occasioning a deviation, or an abnormal function of the nervous system, and the impress reflected on the system of the fœtus, functional and organic derangements will sometimes ensue, causing the offspring to exhibit characters totally dissimilar to either parent; and this will in some measure account for the frequent instances we find of the progeny wanting in the characteristics of either parent. This nervous influence has been ridiculed by many at the present day, but prejudice favouring such is of ancient existence, and its acknowledgment is to be met with in the Old Testament, where we find Jacob had, as payment for his hire, all the party-coloured sheep and goats annually brought forth. In Genesis, 30th chapter, and 37th verse, "And Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and of hazel, and chesnut tree, and pilled white strakes in them and made the white appear which was in the rods. And he set the rods which he had pilled before the flocks, in the gutters, in the water-troughs, when the flocks came to drink, that they should conceive when they came to drink, and the flocks conceived before the rods, and brought forth cattle ringstraken, speckled, and spotted, and so Jacob became exceeding rich." A curious fact came under my notice some time ago in the county Louth. A friend of mine had a bay mare and a grey gelding of the ordinary class of well bred farm horse, usually met with in Ireland; they stood side by side in the stable and worked together in the plough, and, strange to say, the whole of the mare's progeny were grey, that colour not being traceable in the ancestry of either parents for generations back.

Too close or in-and-in breeding, as it is called, is also another source of degeneracy. This system has been carried too far in producing the higher breeds of cattle, and as a consequence we find them exhibiting diseases of a type previously unheard of. Promiscuous breeding is proverbial among the herds of these districts, and for generations they have been reared and fed upon the same pastures, and I fear that this fact may alone account for the cattle diseases existing so extensively in certain districts in this country. It is an established fact that every description of seeds degenerate by annually occupying the same soil, and farmers at home continuously carry on the rotation crop system in consequence. To illustrate nature's laws of hereditary transmission many interesting facts are recorded, striking similarities in certain studs, as [illegible] observed, characterizing the descent for many generations; well-shaped Roman nose, colour, white face and legs, expression of countenance, hardy constitution, tractability of temper, peculiarity of action, high or low withers, drooping quarters, and even the setting on of the tail can be traced through many an ancestral line. It must not be forgotten that external circumstances, such as diet and temperature, produce a very strong influence on the development and growth of organic life. The external conformation controls internal organization likewise. It is natural for us to imagine that if such leading points are exhibited in the offspring, we may expect some of the more [illegible] or weak points of organization transmitted, such as joints peculiarly constructed rendering them susceptible to [illegible] or disease when an exciting cause is presented, which is also but too often exemplified, and breeders at home knowing this to exist, naturally eschew all unsound animals for breeding, and, moreover, they are debarred from taking any of the prizes at their shows; and where breeding from unsound animals is found to exist, it is, generally carried on by the owner of some favourite animal irrespective of the principles established and generally recognized. Years ago unsound animals in Ireland were accepted for breeding, and then every conceivable cripple infested our fairs as a consequence. The celebrated sires "Poor Pat" and also "Old Lottery," both of previous sporting reputation, and put to the stud when blindness set in, produced an overflow of blind animals through the country. In fact, I saw a foal about two months old, got by Old Lottery, perfectly blind, and that had been so from birth. Another hereditary disease came prominently before me when performing the office of judge at an agricultural meeting in the north of Ireland. A brood mare was shown and two of her offspring. The whole of them [illegible] the foreign. Another decidedly hereditary disease called roaring appeared in the offspring of a [illegible] celebrity of the county Louth called "White Nose." His stock were carefully avoided from their being afflicted with the same infirmity. I recollect a three-year old filly I purchased as a remount, one of his get, and on examination she proved a rank roarer. Now this mare had always been at grass and never handled or stabled. Temper is proverbially hereditary, side bones or ossification of the lateral [illegible] is another of those diseases that assumes an hereditary tendency, and spavin likewise.

It must not, however, be forgotten that local circumstances influence considerably the development of the young animal; impoverished food, want of the constituents essential for the proper maturity of the structure, and a want of free liberty to ensure a just formation and consolidation of the organs of locomotion, will tend to establish the seeds of diseases, which, with ordinary care and liberality, would have been avoided. See with what effect the forcing system is carried on in the rearing of our young thorough-bred stock at home; look at the appearance of our two-year olds when brought out for their races; they resemble more the development of four-year olds.

At home horse-breeding is carried on in three ways—First, we have the large public and private studs for breeding thoroughbred stock for the turf; secondly, we have the smaller studs for mixed breeding, carried on by the landed proprietor for his own use and amusement; and thirdly, we have the tenant farmer who annually takes a foal from each of his farm mares, the mares doing their usual farm work all the year round.

The expense attending the forcing of young thoroughbred stock to meet their two-year old engagement is a serious item; but the allurements of the turf will more than counterbalance the outlay. The amateur breeder feels no little pride in producing a desirable youngster, and the tenant farmer for pecuniary reasons carries out certain principles in breeding, and the foals are reared as a rule upon the gleanings from the farm, and the herbage of the hedgerow, consequently they are reared without any or but very little cost. This is the source from whence emanates the chief supply for commercial purposes.

In Ireland, our greatest horse-breeding country at home, every county has its agricultural show which is invariably devoted to the produce of the tenant farmer; the larger or national shows, which are held annually in different districts, are open to the competition of all. It will be seen by the foregoing the great incentive farmers have for breeding and the necessity there is for them to recognize the leading principles of breeding, and mark the results. We have but to look over the steeple-chase calendar to witness them. We therein find the names of Salamander, Red Wing, Thomastown, Juryman, Badminton, Fairyland, [illegible] a horse that ran over the Liverpool course, which is little short of 5 miles, in ten minutes, and last though not least, a [illegible] called Goldsmith, [illegible] in the county Clare, and which I broke in myself. He proved the best horse of his year over a steeple-chase course. I could name very many others of Ireland's production.

At the shows at home, every horse is carefully examined by a staff of Veterinary Surgeons, to see that he is free from any radical unsoundness, and unless he is free from all hereditary diseases he is debarred from taking any prize. And the fact of a horse taking a prize at a show is a guarantee to the farmers of the country that he is sound and fit to breed from. To commence breeding with a prospect of a certain amount of success we must be perfectly sure that we have a knowledge of the description of animal we wish to produce; and then find out what foundation there is available to work upon to produce him; and if the local conditions of climate are favourable to a successful issue, and finally, whether we have a practical knowledge of the principles of scientific breeding. [illegible] India we must look [illegible] population [illegible] because they can rear them more [illegible] the produce of their own labour, [illegible] any other portion of the community, but we find a great drawback in India, [illegible] to what exists at home and that is this, that at home we find farm operations carried on by the animals from which the supply is obtained, whereas in India these operations are carried on by the aid of bullocks, therefore mares must be kept more or less for the express purpose of breeding. [illegible] the difficulty of obtaining a supply of horses for India.

Many parts of India formerly had a very creditable description of animal existing, and even now certain parts are still to be found in possession of them. Years ago the political existence of certain tribes depended upon the quality and number of their horses, and marauding cavalry held sway over the Indian Peninsula, but now since that has been suppressed, no inducement is left for the inhabitants to keep up their different breeds of horses. Consequently horse-breeding has fallen into disuse, and now it exists, but, I may say, in name, excepting perhaps along our north-west frontier. If the question of self-supply of horses is to be solved, attention should be centred in the districts known to possess the animals best suited to our purpose, and every conceivable inducement should be held out to the inhabitants of these districts to assist in solving the question, and cause them to view breeding as a remunerative and mercantile speculation. That good horses have been reared sufficient proof exists, but under what coercive conditions? I heard once at a large agricultural meeting a scientific farmer state that he could produce a turnip from the chink of a table: he could certainly do so, but the cost of rearing would considerably counterbalance the mercantile value of the bulb. Breeding in India has hitherto been much on a par with the boasted production of the turnip. Therefore, if the experiment became localized, concentrated energy could be infused, and should failure ensue it would not be of a ruinous nature. But should it succeed, then its good effects would radiate from these given centres, for man is fully alive to self-interest, let him be black or white. The next point for consideration is the selection of sires. At home we find the evenly made pure bred animals our most successful sires. You do not find an exaggerated point about them, and the chief feature to be noticed in their shape is their short backs and the enormous length between the elbows and stifle joints, and if breeding is to be carried on successfully the mare should, as near as possible, be a counterpart of the horse.

Now, in this country, we must consider what breed of sire is best suited to it. We all know that our choicest animals at once deteriorate out here, and we find what was a double blossom soon revert to the single flower. We find also that European children cannot remain in this country with benefit to their development, and the canine race in spite of all our efforts will degenerate out here. Therefore I think if we argue in the same way with regard to our English thoroughbred we should hesitate before embarking in the enormous expense of transporting out here, for recollect he is as much an artificial animal as any of our animals at home; in fact, I may safely say that he is even more so. Therefore if his progeny have to contend with hardships that we witness the young stock of this country have to endure, I fear that disappointment will only be the issue. But should they be cared for in a way that is only within the reach of the wealthy, then, and then only, may we expect to find success attend the importation. The next breed of horse claiming our attention is the Arab, and I must say that I have scarcely seen in India anything approaching the perfectly formed symmetrical animals that are to be found in Her Majesty's possession at home, that have been presented from time to time from the East. The Arab, we must also bear in mind, is to a certain extent an artificial animal, insomuch that he is cared with the greatest assiduity by his owner; but he has this advantage over the thoroughbred, that he is, I may say, acclimatized. Consequently his progeny will more successfully resist the strain of climate and soil, and if I dare venture to prognosticate, it is that the produce of the Arab will eventually be found to excel the produce of the English thoroughbred under the opposing influence of climate and soil of this country, simply from the reasons I have already given.

The pure Kattywar is an acclimatized animal, the finest specimens of which are only to be found in the possession of the chiefs of that district. One beautiful specimen of the breed I believe you had an opportunity of witnessing last year at your show; and this breed, for its size, cannot well be surpassed for strength, shape, and action. Nevertheless, they are, as a rule, too small for general purposes. Could they be obtained of sufficient stature, I doubt not but their produce would contrast most favourably with either of the preceding breeds.

In breeding, extremes are to be avoided; the great size to which the English thoroughbred has been brought has been gradual, and nature is always jealous of her handywork being outraged. It is not necessary that a mare should show a pure descent to qualify her for breeding purposes; she may in many ways be physically unfit for the purpose. Speed and endurance are qualities essential in a race-horse, and action of minor consideration, such is the opinion of racing men; but in breeding it is quite another thing. Action is more readily imparted to the offspring than either speed or stoutness, and action is an essential advantage to both. Propelling powers are the leading points for racing, but the fore-legs are of greater moment for other purposes. Defective action in a race-horse, so long as he is confined to the turf, is immaterial; but for the stud it becomes a serious question. Some breeders are careless of the imperfections of their mares, but rely upon the merits of the horse, an error many have found to their cost. Should a weak point exist in either sire or dam it should be a fixed determination that the other must be unexceptionable in that respect.

INDIAN NEWS.

ACCIDENT IN THE HOOGHLY.—The ship Penthesilea, which arrived in the river from London on Tuesday, got aground on Friday on the James and [illegible] whilst proceeding up in tow of the Ratt[illegible].—*Englishman.*

A SERIOUS COLLISION ON THE HOOGHLY.—A serious collision occurred at Garden Reach on Thursday morning. It appears that the steamer Alexandra, whilst towing the ship Jennie Douglas, owing to some cause stopped and backed, thereby causing the Jennie Douglas to come into collision with the ship Alabama, lying at anchor. Both vessels have sustained serious damages. A Court of Enquiry will, no doubt, be held in the matter.

ABDUCTING A GIRL IN CALCUTTA.—At the Calcutta Criminal Sessions on the 24th instant, six prisoners, *viz.*, Nusseebun, Golam, Rahman, Muddun, Khatoo, Bibee Jan, and Moonsejan, were charged with taking away one Busseeram, a female minor of the age of about eleven years, out of the keeping of one Dagoo, her husband and lawful guardian, for unlawful purposes. The Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" against the prisoners Nusseebun, and Muddun, and a verdict of "guilty" against Gholam Rahman for adultery. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to six months' rigorous imprisonment. With this case, the Calcutta Criminal Sessions closed.

SAVED FROM HANGING.—Last week the Judicial Commissioner reversed a sentence of death passed upon a prisoner by Major Hay, Sessions Judge of Ashtagram Division. In pronouncing judgment, Mr. Gordon observed that the prisoner might have committed the murder, but the case against him was, in the main, supported by *concocted* evidence which he attributed to over-zeal on the part of the police officer who had been specially deputed by the Magistrate to trace out the crime, and whose exertions had been stimulated by an order of an objectionable nature issued by the Magistrate. Under these circumstances Mr. Gordon, agreeing in the finding of the Assessors who sat with the Sessions Judge, reversed the sentence of death and directed the discharge of the prisoner.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE ROADS.—On Friday morning a most painful incident occurred in the Roads. A sailor named F. Hendricks, a foremast hand on board the Palmyra, lost his life under most distressing circumstances. He was aloft reefing gear when a loose rope struck him and flung him off the yard. He was promptly conveyed to the General Hospital, where, about 8-45 A.M., his injuries were carefully examined by Drs. Farnell, Brockman and Cockerell, who did all in their power to afford the poor fellow relief, but could not prolong his life beyond a half hour after his admission. His right shoulder was dislocated, the right fore arm broken and there was also a compound fracture of the femur or thigh bone. Besides these serious injuries the unlucky man's collar bone was broken and he had sustained injuries internally which resulted in his death about an hour after his admission into hospital. An inquest was held upon his remains last evening.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY'S DEFALCATION CASE.—The further hearing of the case against Edmond D'Rozario, late Secretary and Treasurer of the Madras Co-operative Stores, who was charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect to certain sums of money was not proceeded with to-day as previously arranged. The Magistrate, Mr. R. P. Campbell, said that he had had no time since the last adjournment to read over the proceedings, in order to see whether a *prima facie* case had been made out, and asked the solicitors in the case to fix any day that might suit them. Mr. Branson, the prisoner's solicitor said that he would not be present until the first week in November, [illegible] said he had no objection to any date for the further hearing. His Worship after this adjourned the case to the 2nd November, and warned the witnesses to be present on that day. The prisoner was released on bail.—*Madras Mail.*

THE EAST COAST CANAL.—We are glad to see that there is a prospect of the East Coast Canal being completed. Mr. R. Smith, District Engineer, Nellore, informed the Government last month that the amount sanctioned in January last for Survey operations, and for the preparation of plans and estimates in connection with the proposed extension of the East Coast Canal, from Kistnapatam to the Kistna district, had been almost expended, and he accordingly solicited sanction for the balance of the approximate estimate for prosecuting [illegible]. He adds that the survey and [illegible] from Kistnapatam to the Pennair have been completed; the mouths of the Pennair have been surveyed and plotted, and the line for the canal, *north* of the Pennair, has been surveyed and levelled to Jooyaldinny, a distance of 15 miles. The late plans, for the reach from Kistnapatam to the Pennair, are now in active preparation, and he hopes to be soon able to submit the estimates for this section for the consideration of Government. This canal should be completed without delay. There can be little doubt it will prove an admirable feeder for the Madras Harbour, especially as regards Godavery coal and Guntoor cotton. The canal will also enable the Government to enormously increase the manufacture of salt in the Nellore and Madras districts.—*Madras Mail.*

HOW TO MAKE CAPITAL OF AN INCUBUS.—A correspondent, writing to us from the hills beyond Simla, gives the following description of a novel method of taxation which has been adopted by the Rajah of Bussahir. The impost is called the "*Hatti ka massul.*" Its origin is thus accounted for. Some fifteen years ago, the Rajah of Bussahir married, and his brother Raja of Mundi presented him with an elephant as a wedding present. The gift, however, proved expensive, and the resources of the State being slender, the Rajah hardly knew how to pay for the feed of an animal whose tastes were so peculiar, and, in consequence of his prodigious appetite his keep so expensive. A happy thought occurred to him that it was as much for his subjects' benefit as his own, that the elephant should be kept alive (for did not, the possession of an elephant add to his glory, and the glory of the King naturally renders the kingdom illustrious) and a tax was therefore instituted, entitled the "*Hattika massul*," or elephant tax, which was levied from the owner of every house in the Bussahir territory at a small rate per hut. In course of time, however, the elephant died, whether owing to the [illegible] of his food-supply or from natural causes, we know not, nor does it particularly matter, but that the elephant died is a matter of history, which no one in Bussahir will dispute. It will also be acknowledged, that though the ostensible object of the tax was at an end, the impost continued to be collected for ten years, and would have been still in force had it not been abolished at the suggestion and advice of a Forest Official, who struck with the singular name applied to the tax, enquired into its origin, and finally persuaded the Rajah to remit it.—*Correspondent Indian Public Opinion.*

TOBACCO IN THE GODAVERY DISTRICT.—In reporting upon certain samples of tobacco from the Godavery District sent for his examination, Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist, observed as follows:—The tobacco were two specimens grown from Manilla seed. One was grown on the Aurungabada Island in the Godavery, and the other at the village of Kovur in the Yernagudum taluq. The tobacco were examined by the methods I have hitherto employed whose results give the clearest numerical estimates of certain qualities which unless the tobaccos possess, they will be of bad flavor for European smokers. If they possess these qualities the tobacco cannot be naturally inferior, though of course may be made so by bad curing. I subjoin a statement of the results obtained:—

Tobacco, specimen from	Per cent of Ash.	Per cent of [illegible]	Per cent of Nicotine.
Kovur Manilla Tobacco	26·35	7·42	1·53
Aurungabada	25·20	5·63	2·15

Unlike the country tobaccos from the same district I have received and analysed and reported on the Board's Proceedings No. 3704 of August 28th 1871, and No. 2,960, of December 10th 1872, these Manilla tobaccos are free from the general South Indian defect of containing scarcely any potash salts, an absence which entirely spoils the flavour of the tobacco. The best Manilla cheroots usually contain 9 per cent. of potassic carbonate in their ash, but the amounts contained in these tobaccos are sufficient for good quality. The amount of nicotine usually present in good Manilla cheroots is about 2·3 per cent., hence the Kovur tobacco is milder in quality than the other specimen. On smoking these tobaccos are of excellent flavor though rather new. That from Kovur is the best, as its amount of potassic carbonate would almost indicate. It has a decided Manilla flavour, though cured in the ordinary country fashion which renders it almost unfit for cheroots. Had it been cured in the Manilla fashion by submitting it to a somewhat less amount of fermentation than is usual in the Godavery District, and care had been taken to preserve the shape of the leaves it could have been made into good Manilla cheroots. At present it is fit for export. As the Godavery District already produces excellent Indian tobacco, which finds a ready sale, I would almost conclude that the introduction of foreign kinds would be of less service than in other districts. In no part of this Presidency could I recommend any district apparently more suitable for the cultivation of fine foreign tobaccos than Wynaad, when a careful system of curing could be adopted with less chance of passive native resistance.

STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Basti, 23rd September.—Rain three tenths in one Tahsil; none elsewhere. Weather very favourable. Harvest general. Outturn of coarse kharif grains somewhat diminished by excess of rain; but early rice everywhere abundant, and prospects of late rice excellent.

Gorakhpur, 23rd September.—Heavy shower on 22nd; except this no rain since 13th. Weather very favourable for early kharif harvest and rabi sowings; early kharif outturn and prospects of late rice everywhere good. Prices still falling. Cholera on the increase, but still sporadic.

Ghazipur, 23rd September.—A shower on 22nd. Crops flourishing.

Mirzapur, 21st September.—No rain since 12th, except south of hills, where rain lasted to 16th, averaging about three inches. Weather very favourable to early rice harvest and later kharif crops. New rice selling at twenty-four seers in Dudhi.

Benares, 23rd September.—Very trifling showers. Rabi ploughing continues. Weather favourable.

Azimgarh, 18th September.—Rainfall two to twelve tenths, followed by dry weather, doing good everywhere, except in Tahsil Nagra, where rainfall is said to be short. Kharif prospects good. Cholera sporadic.

Jaunpur, 19th September.—No rain since 11th. Weather very favourable, and harvest operations and rabi ploughing general. Rice promises well.

Allahabad, 23rd September.—No rain. Prospects very good.

Banda, 18th September.—No rain since 11th. Rice harvest in full swing.

Kirwi, 21st September.—No rain. Weather very favourable.

Hamirpur, 19th September.—Rains ended. Kharif on the whole promises well.

Jalaon, 19th September.—No rain. General prospects decidedly good.

Jhansi, 23rd September.—No rain. Early kharif crops harvested.

Cawnpore, 23rd September.—No rain. Kharif prospects good. Rabi ploughing begun.

Farukhabad, 23rd September.—No rain. Prospects improved.

Agra, 23rd September.—No rain. Prospects good.

Muttra, 21st September.—No rain since 12th.

Aligarh, 22nd September.—No rain. Crops flourishing.

Meerut, 23rd September.—No rain.

Saharanpur, 22nd September.—No rain. Prospects good. Rabi ploughing begun.

Bijnour, 21st September.—No rain. Rabi ploughing on land cleared of early kharif crops. Prospects very good.

Moradabad, 23rd September.—No rain. Weather favourable. Rabi ploughing begun.

Bareilly, 23rd September.—No rain. Prospects on the whole good.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE TUNGANIS AND THE CHINESE.

THE *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of 13th August gives the following particulars regarding the operation of the Tunganis against the Chinese. The information is derived from a letter of the Tashkend correspondent, dated 30th June:—

So early as August 1873 bands of Tunganis were reported as having entered into the Khobdo district and approached the Ourounjon River (known also as the Bouloun-tokhoi.)

Towards the end of September large bands overran the roads leading from Oulissan-tai to Khobdo, and from Khobdo to Bouloun-tokhoi. In October, two large convoys of arms, ammunition, and money were pillaged in these parts and robberies occurred in the vicinity of Khobdo itself. Tungani forces, of considerable strength (numbering from 5 to 6,000 men), were next concentrated at 150 versts to the west of Khobdo on the road to Bouloun-tokhoi, but it was only towards the middle of October that the Chinese authorities were informed of this fact, and that they began to prepare for their defence.

The Tzagan-ghyghen started from Toutja with 700 men, and the Governor of the district having drawn 600 men from the garrison of Bouloun-tokhoi, both these officers moved forward to encounter the Tunganis; they took position on the banks of the Tchogan-gool, a tributary of the Ourounjon, where they learnt that the Tunganis had retreated. This rumour, which was [illegible] security [illegible] just when they [illegible] attack, the enemy fell upon their herds of horses and carried them off. The Chinese took to flight; a portion of their army returned to Bouloun-tokhoi, and the remainder, together with the Tzagan-ghyghen, took refuge in the mountains.

The Tunganis thereupon advanced on Bouloun-tokhoi, and on the 8th November their vanguard came in sight of the citadel. Taking advantage of the darkness, the inhabitants left the town and fled in all directions. During the night the fugitives perceived the light of a great conflagration, which was kindled by the Tunganis, who had made an irruption into the suburbs and put fire to them.

In the meantime, the Tzagan-ghyghen rallied his men, added to his force several hundreds of Kalmouks, and advanced resolutely on Bouloun-tokhoi. On hearing of his approach the Tunganis retreated from Bouloun-tokhoi in great haste. They crossed the isthmus which separates Lake Oulioungour from Lake Bagoo-noor, and passing round the latter, retired towards the south. Their intention was to proceed to Manas. The country which they traversed is quite unexplored, and is but blank on the most recently published maps. Near the Tchokandola River they came across a large caravan of Kirghises, who fled at their approach. The Tunganis immediately pursued and surrounded them, made prisoners of both men and women, and took away the whole of their property. It appears that the Tunganis were not aware that they were dealing with their own co-religionists. When they found out their mistake they liberated the men and women, and restored their property with the exception of 200 horses and 60 camels, which they retained as blood money for the Tunganis killed in the affray.

If these Kirghises, who belong to the tribe of Kiree, are to be believed, the Tunganis were carrying with them a very large booty, especially horses. The men were armed with swords, bows, and arrows, and many possessed pistols and rifles. They numbered about 1,500, and formed four detachments, each detachment being subdivided into two platoons. While on the march, they kept in tolerably good order, and discipline appeared to be well preserved.

The Tzagan-ghyghen arrived at Bouloun-tokhoi the day after the Tunganis had left, and pursued them; but although the latter marched slowly, he only came up with them on the day after they had stopped the Kirghiz Caravan. He at once attacked them notwithstanding the numerical inferiority of his force, which numbered only 700 men. He lost the engagement and was compelled to retreat. On the next day the Tzagan received reinforcements, and a desperate battle ensued, which resulted in the rout and retreat of the Chinese.

The Tunganis then pursued their march without further molestation. Near the Dola River they plundered and burnt down a large Kalmouk village named Ourkon or Ourzi.

In the meanwhile the news of their approach was sent by the Tzagan-ghyghen to the Chinese authorities on the line of march, but the Tunganis reached Manas before any measures were taken against them, and it is said that they received assistance from Kashgarian troops on their retreat.

While one body of the Tunganis proceeded, as stated above, a smaller band marched further towards the North, and occupied the mountainous region of Altai. They remained in this country till the month of December, when they undertook an expedition against the town of Khobdo.

On hearing that he had to deal with a numerically weak enemy, the Amban of Khobdo sallied out from the citadel at the head of 2,000 men and fell on the Tunganis, who were preparing to attack the town. The encounter proved fatal to the besiegers, who lost 100 men. After this success the Amban returned to the citadel.

At Khobdo, as well as at Oulissan-tai, large reinforcements were daily expected from the interior of China; and the Chinese military chiefs are hard at work organizing mounted militia troops composed of Mongolians.

Both the above districts have been divided into sections, each of which is bound to contribute a certain number of armed horsemen maintaining themselves at their own expense. The troops, however, are poor and badly mounted. Some of them are armed with rejected muskets, and others with pikes, or swords of all shapes, or axes fitted on to long poles.

According to the latest news received from Dzioun-youn, the Tunganis of Manas defy the whole of the Chinese troops stationed at that part of the country. In January they twice assailed the positions at Kour-Karaoussou near Chiiko. The second attack especially was vigorously conducted, but the Chinese troops held their ground, though their losses were great.

A Chinese cavalry force having attempted to pursue the assailants after a fresh attack, which was made in the vicinity of Chiiko, it was immediately surrounded by an ambuscade of Tunganis and massacred. Another attack was made by the Tunganis on the band of Chonchagan in the defiles of Lian-Shan, and on the 11th April they penetrated into Chiiko itself, plundered the houses, and massacred many Chinese cultivators, and afterwards left the place carrying with them the women and children. Though their force was small, their appearance struck such a panic into the troops of the Chinese garrison, that the latter took refuge in their entrenched camp. This invasion of Chiiko has spread terror among the Chinese. The inhabitants of several villages in the neighbourhood have emigrated towards the east to a place named Djimbo, where they enjoy the protection of the Russian [illegible] also emigrating, as they cannot rely upon the protection of the Chinese troops. Food is becoming dear, and the horses, which cannot be [illegible] in the fields, are quite exhausted and [illegible] towards the m[illegible] to the [illegible] larger re[illegible] march of the [illegible] proposes to a[illegible] whose march f[illegible] announced six month[illegible] will be reinforced, fi[illegible] and secondly by the [illegible] Chiiko, he will undertake op[illegible] racter against the Tunganis o[illegible]

To complete what has been s[illegible] aggressive attitude lately assumed b[illegible] is necessary to give the history of one of the incursions made, not against the Chinese, but against one of the Kalmouks tribes under the Russian protectorate. It seems that a band of 200 Tunganis, starting from the territories of Yakoob Beg, crossed the chain of the Jouldouz and fell upon the encampments of the Targouttes of the Kulja district, settled in the valley of the Koungues (a tributary of the Ili). After plundering [illegible] belonging to the Targouttes and carrying off their horses and herds, the robbers retreated, taking away with them five prisoners.

PORTRAITS IN OIL.

(*The World.*)

LORD NAPIER AND ETTRICK.

A LONG time ago, when Lord Napier was Secretary of Legation at Naples, Lady Holland asked him who was the most agreeable man attached to the mission, and he answered very simply, "I am." It was quite true; Lord Napier is an extremely pleasant and well-bred gentleman. He is not, perhaps, a man of commanding intellect, but he has fair capacities and conciliatory manners. He comes of the honourable house of the Scotch Napiers of Merchistoun, whose motto is "Ready, aye, ready." These Napiers can trace their way back through our history to the reign of Edward III.; and many of them have rendered important services to the country. One was the inventor of logarithms, another was a very eminent judge, who was raised to the peerage by James VI.; a third, Sir Charles, was a gallant admiral; and a fourth was a famous soldier, who rose to high command in India. There have been no more respectable people on the roll of our barons; and the present lord, who has been deservedly elevated to the rank of a peer of the United Kingdom, is of the very best material from which ambassadors should be made. He can count many years of public service, and his career was so slow that he only attained the position of minister in 1855, or fifteen years from the date of his first appointment. Wherever he has been sent he left good report behind him.

The Austrian Court remembers kindly the handsome and accomplished gentleman who never conducted himself in an unbecoming way, and was never loud, or awkward, or obstreperous. They were glad to see among them a modest young lord who did not drive a jingling four-in-hand about their streets, and who could be amused by dancing and music in good society. He did not go to Tehran, though he was nominated to the mission there, or he might have taught the Anglo-Indian diplomatists that there are other ways of asserting their dignity besides the display of braided coats, field-marshal's boots, and gold-laced caps. But he was the first attaché who introduced good taste in conversation and propriety of dress to the queer people who lived at the British Embassy in Constantinople. Even Lord Stratford at length took example by him; for there was a demure sort of humour about the Scotch peer which made the new viscount a little afraid of him. The ambassador once maltreated a man who belonged to his secretary; but he did not think it expedient to maltreat the secretary himself; and therefore Lord Napier was employed a good deal on special service. Lord Stratford did what he could; he sent the only gentleman still serving under him in 1855 to Jericho; he could do no more, and shortly afterwards Lord Napier returned home.

Lady Palmerston, who was an excellent judge of politeness, then took a fancy to him; and, strange to say, did the Clarendons, and among them they helped Lord Napier over the great jump from Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople to the post of Envoy Extraordinary at Washington. His Lordship did not stop there very long; and, indeed, the seat of government in the United States is not a desirable place of residence for a Scotch nobleman without much money; and it has never been supposed that Lord Napier was rich, though he has had many opportunities of becoming so, because he is a man of scrupulous and even high-minded integrity. Washington is a dear place, a noisy place, a quarrelsome and ostentatious place; so that he must have been glad to get away from it into the tranquillity of our Legation at the Hague. Lord Napier, however, was too safe a man to be permanently lost in Holland; and the Earl of Clarendon had suffered such uncomfortable consequences from his careless selection of improper people for diplomatic offices, that he had a [illegible] of repentance, during which he created Lord Napier Ambassador to the Emperor of Russia. For some reason or other, not very widely known, Lord Napier did not succeed at St. Petersburg. In the first place, he knew nothing about Russia, and, in the next, he would not have done well there under any circumstances. He was not wealthy enough to give entertainments, and perhaps not witty enough to dispense with them. He was merely a straightforward sensible man, standing alone in a society profoundly corrupt, but very rich and brilliant. He also suffered under the serious disadvantage of succeeding Sir John Crampton, who had first set the Russians laughing at him, and then made them very angry by involving himself in one of the most scandalous lawsuits on record. Sir John Crampton, too, had been preceded by the present Earl of Kimberley, who kept great state during his embassy, and by Earl Granville, who displayed extraordinary magnificence on his special mission after the Peace of 1856. The end of it all was that Lord Napier's light looked dim when compared with the splendour of two of his predecessors, and it was extinguished with unpleasant odours by one of them. It therefore became necessary to transfer him to Berlin, where he managed our affairs almost as well as Lord Odo Russell has done, though it is said he did not get on so satisfactorily as might have been expected with some of the Court, and that he was not sorry to be installed in the important Governorship of Madras. He held this office for the usual term of six years, and was then for a time acting Viceroy of India, where his name is always mentioned with esteem and praise.

Lord Napier's government of the dependency intrusted to him was absolutely free from blame. No Indian administration has ever been more upright, impartial, and beneficent. His rank in the diplomatic service, and the reputation he had brought with him, gave him a far higher authority than is generally conceded to the Governors of Madras. The Viceroy cautiously abstained from visiting so eminent a man with vexatious interference; his decisions were never reversed on appeal; and a temporary check was given to that utterly abominable system of private letter-writing against the governor, which is one of the disgraces of India. Everybody was therefore astonished, who could still be astonished by anything, when Lord Napier and Ettrick was suddenly placed on the pension-list; and although three embassies have since fallen vacant, not one of them is supposed to have been offered to him; moreover, it is now reported that a gentleman who has never been employed for a single day in Turkey is about to be made Ambassador at Constantinople, while Lord Napier is contemptuously paid 1700*l.* a year of public money for doing nothing. If he was blind, or deaf, or dumb, or if he had lost his senses, no man living has better earned his right to a pension. But Lord Napier is in the prime of life; he has had thirty-four years of diplomatic experience; he has twice resided in an official capacity at Constantinople; and he is profoundly versed in Oriental affairs and methods of doing business. What can possibly be the meaning of shelving such a man at the taxpayer's expense, unless he has done something wrong? And if he has done anything wrong, let us know at once what it is; we ought not to be obliged to pay 1,700*l.* a year to a person who has misbehaved himself. But if Lord Napier is the amiable and excellent man that he is generally supposed to be, why, in the name of [illegible] and earth, is he to be deprived of his profession by Lord Derby?

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[illegible] Eng- [illegible] pleasant [illegible] and shop- [illegible] not come in [illegible] thinned them [illegible] and cousins have [illegible] in the British mind [illegible] however, is not quite [illegible] place for bored Royalties [illegible] again into the calm of gods. [illegible] at least not to be overwhelmed with [illegible] attentions, not to be told in the journals that they are plotting against mankind, and not to be assassinated, [illegible] to Royal personages, three very pleasant forms of security. The Crown Prince of Prussia could hardly stroll about the Parisian boulevards without risk of an insult or a bullet; Prince Charles of Roumania, if seen in Berlin, would be accused of the Eastern Question; and the Empress of Austria shopping in Rome would be said to be asking absolution for [illegible] hunting, in words only, the freedom of the [illegible] bishops. The King of Bavaria in Paris has to be [illegible] by [illegible] journals in Berlin should [illegible] that he has gone to Versailles in order to offer his [illegible] to the defenders of the Church; and although there [illegible] disposition to let deposed Sovereigns be, the Ex-[illegible] Isabella, in any Northern Court, would be described as seeking support for her son's claim to Spain. They would be hunted by political rumour as some travellers are by perpetual wet weather. In England, and in the autumn, Royal persons are exposed to none of these disagreeables. Public sentiment is in favour of lynching assassins on the spot, and that risk has a deemed effect on the minds even of fanatics; the gloomy Court has retreated to a hyperborean forest at the extremity of the island; the lively Court has scattered itself over Germany and Denmark; and the people who usually mob the great are in Switzerland and the towns on the Rhine, fussily mobbing each other. The Crown Prince of Germany may stroll on the beach in the Isle of Wight with no farther annoyance than the [illegible] of some enterprising photographer's lens, the Empress of Austria may enjoy [illegible] shopping with no other penalty than a prosecution [illegible]; and the King of Bavaria, were he here, might [illegible] Bond Street for a week without being suspected of entertaining a plan for the restoration of [illegible]. He would be regarded as coolly as in Paris, but [illegible] enough [illegible] of the most genuine sort [illegible] the new Versailles which the [illegible] King, with his love [illegible], the tastes of a Hermit, and the ways of a spoiled child, is said to intend erecting on some Bavarian [illegible]. We dare say he does not intend it any more than he intends spending a year's income on a theatre for Wagner, for of all the great people in Europe he is the [illegible] victim of gossip. Reporters cannot get over their horror of a virtuoso on a throne. Nobody is anybody here in August; and as the object of a Royal personage on an excursion [illegible] incognito is to be nobody, we should not wonder if the Isle of Wight became, for some years, to Royalty what the Bernese Overland is to English professional men, to the joy of all but the lodging-house keepers, who find their rooms deserted because "there is sure to be such a crowd." There is just enough trace of observance left among us to make our freedom not too unpleasant to people accustomed to strict etiquette, and just enough reticence in our Press to make its gossip harmless. A Queen cannot here order an express to be stopped that she may travel rapidly, or the gates of a station to be shut lest a crowd should cheer; but a Railway Chairman can, and a Railway Chairman is always willing to make things as pleasant as possible to a Royal guest. Travelling about in South England in the softest season of the year, when the leaves are just looking sunny before they begin to fall, with no ceremonial to burden them, and just so much attention as to make journeys smooth, must to Royalties not yet impoverished be as pleasant a way of passing the long vacation between Parliament and winter as they could well discover. If they travel about in their own lands, they cannot shake off their rank; if they enjoy themselves on their rivals' lands, they cannot escape the [illegible]; if they quit the borders of Europe, they must encounter uncivilised fatigues. England, with Lord Derby for Foreign Minister, must for them be like a quiet green little planet so far outside their own system that it is not affected by their movements, and yet not quite so far that return must be either tedious or difficult work. England as a pleasant oasis in the political desert, secluded [illegible] in the over-active European system, a walled garden in the city of vigorous life, a lotus island in an ocean of storm, is rather a new idea, to our citizens at least; but evidently that is the aspect in which it now presents itself to wearied royal minds,—a haven where radicals cease from troubling, and chancellors are at rest. Let them enjoy it in peace, unwatched by interviewers.

One thing in England, if the Royalties read the papers, would probably prove a nuisance,—the torrents of superior Philistinism which are sometimes poured upon their heads. The British penman, who loves to be didactic, is wont to tell Royal guests what in the way of knowledge they ought to carry back to their semi-civilised lands, what they with their imperfect minds, should gain from the spectacle of British virtue, British freedom and British deficiency in military preparation. A careful perusal of those lectures would, if they read them, tinge their minds with melancholy; but fortunately, they do not read them, and would not comprehend them if they did. They do not want to carry away various impressions, still less impressions of wonder such as a Shah might [illegible], but only to be amused, and though they must carry away certain thoughts, the most definite of them is not that the British Constitution is perfect, but that British grass is very green. Perhaps the funniest of the many blunders made by average Englishmen about great personages is that of extending their views of great officers like Kings, weighted with work, responsibilities, and care, to all their relatives, women as well as men, [illegible] people within the Royal Caste may be oppressed with the gravities Englishmen attribute to them all, for they have the functions and duties of Ministers, and a great deal more to lose; but the rest of them are merely nobles in no way different from other nobles except that from never being snubbed they are a little sillier; and from being excessively bored by their daily life, are a little more eager for excitement, or what they call "peace," which with them means an undisturbed but amused tranquillity. But for the pressure of etiquette, they would be exactly like the rest of the wealthy idle. "Now cousin's I," said one of the greatest of them, as he ended the inspection of the last picture in a historic gallery, an inspection which had bored him to mental paralysis,—"now [illegible], don't you think, have a little beer?" Why should they [illegible] in any way different, except in their capacity of getting through [illegible] and their hunger for distraction, from any other wealthy and idle folk? They are not specially cultivated. They have nothing to do, nothing to get except money—which is beyond their reach by work,—nothing to fear, nothing, or next to nothing, to hope. They are, and they think, like everybody else, they have a right to be; and they go on being,—wearily, but still with the sense that the weariness is part of the order of things, which they must not publicly [illegible]. They enjoy holidays, just as all other tired people enjoy them, and carry away just as few and as [illegible] impressions, whether from travel, or conversation, or any other of the "instructive" occupations of life. "Sauntering," said Charles II., "is my Sultana Queen," and if royal people [illegible] told truth [illegible] whenever it did not pay him to tell lies, they would apply his felicitous epithet to gossip,—clever, lightsome gossip, such as in every age and in every family has been to kings however great the one irresistible charm. The one attribute in Royal personages which is separate, their cosmopolitan training, only increases this tendency. They know languages, if nothing else. Europe is their home, its rulers their kinsmen, acquaintances, or rivals; its managers the people who interest them, just as the squire and the clergyman interest the shopkeepers of a village. They are no more interested in facts as apart from persons than any other idle aristocrats are, and would hear, if they heard, the solemn things said about them with the surprised amusement with which a diplomatist often hears his most ordinary proceedings explained to a reverential world. They used to hunt, now they travel; and they hunted and they travel for distraction from the cares inseparable from a life which has all the ceremonial burdens and so little of the steady work of Royalty. Let any one who doubts us read the memoirs of the men who knew them, books like Sully's, or Vehse's, or Humboldt's, or Stockmar's, and look round to see whom Ex-Kings, and Grand Dukes, and Archdukes, and the rest, worry, when let alone. England is an innocent pleasure for them, and as they have discovered the country, let them enjoy it, without solemn lectures, or more attention than we pay to other visitors who give no trouble, and are sure to settle their bills.

WHITE AND BLACK IN NORTH AMERICA.

(*Times.*)

The contest between the white and black races which is convulsing society in the Southern States of the American Union would be an interesting spectacle for the professional observer of politics if the consequences of the conflict were not so tremendous. To turn the concentrated passions of one race against another is to open the floodgates to all that is horrible in human nature, and the calamities which America endured in the course of the Civil War are insignificant compared with the horrors which would be enacted if there should ever break out a real war of races in the territory of the former Confederacy. The massacre of Fort Pillow, if people have not forgotten that blood-stained episode of the Civil War, might serve to foreshadow the character of the conflict which seems to be impending in the Southern States between the White man and the Negro. Neither party to the feud is specially distinguished for humanity. The Planter class, though possessing many high qualities of temper and character, has drunk too deeply of the cup of dominion to escape the intoxicating effects. The courage displayed by the Southern Whites during the War of Secession was intimately connected with that contempt for human life which was characteristic of Southern society. Where the lives of White men were held cheap and the liberties of Black men were commonly marketable, life and liberty in general were not likely to be scrupulously respected. When the servile race suddenly obtained civil rights, it was not unnatural that they should transfer to politics the brutal ideas of cruelty and injustice with which alone they had been familiarized in the state of servitude. At same time the feelings of the lately dominant race were, just as naturally, excited by seeing the Slave sit in the seat of the Master, and the entire business of Government administered with reckless incompetence and profligacy by the emancipated Negro and his Northern allies. The relations of the White to the Black population in the Southern States seem to be such as must lead inevitably to a struggle. Whether that struggle is to be political or [illegible] it is for the Federal Government to decide, [illegible] that the struggle cannot much longer be averted [illegible] evident from the repeated outbursts of hatred [illegible] the races in the Southern States. The troubles [illegible] were held in check by Federal troops; the [illegible] War" in Arkansas was suppressed by the same [illegible] it had become so great a scandal that its [illegible] had even reached Europe. Then came the riots [illegible] which were speedily crushed out, and now we [illegible] that the fate of the [illegible] riots is so far from having inspired universal terror among their [illegible] that an outbreak of an exactly similar character [illegible] in the immediate neighbourhood, and [illegible] bloodshed.

When we drew attention, not long since, to the significance of the Austin riots, we did not expect that [illegible] forecast of the political condition of the [illegible] would be so quickly confirmed by a repetition of [illegible] tale. There was, indeed, some [illegible] for disregarding the alarm which was said to [illegible] Memphis, for it was impossible to believe [illegible] Negro rioters in a small town of Mississippi [illegible] the most important city in the State of [illegible]. But the outbreak at Trenton, in the North [illegible] as Austin is to the South, and [illegible] Rock [illegible] shows that this section of the United [illegible] everywhere undermined with the seeds of [illegible] who are determined to settle their differences ultimately by physical force. There is nothing peculiar about the disturbances at Trenton. The Negroes, we are informed, have organized themselves in armed bands, and—though this is apparently a matter of inference—have attempted to get the mastery of the Whites. The motive of the attempt is not indicated in the telegrams, but it is probable that the superiority of the Whites in the Legislature of the State, contrasted with their inferiority in some of the other States, has whetted the ambition and excited the pride of the Negroes. The black race is notoriously vain, and its vanity is gratified by participation in the forms at least of Constitutional Government. The State Legislature of South Carolina, in which the Negroes enjoyed a monopoly of political power, has provided for Americans who are not directly concerned with the well-being of the State some of the richest comedy that has ever been played, in jest or earnest, upon any theatrical or Parliamentary boards. But the Negroes enjoyed the comedy thoroughly as actors and as spectators, and they have learnt from their associates, the "Carpet baggers," that there are solid gains to be made out of the performance. They are not inclined, therefore, to surrender any stage to their former masters, and they have been indoctrinated by their advisers with the notion that if they only make themselves troublesome enough all will be yielded to them that they are seeking for. It is evident that all over the South the Black population, having tasted the pleasures of supremacy and having learnt the use of arms, is assuming a dictatorial tone, which conveys a challenge that will certainly not be allowed to remain long unanswered.

The feelings of the Planter class, and generally of all the Southern Whites, may be understood without any elaborate analysis. The emancipation of the Negroes was regarded by most of the Southerners as in itself an insult, and, however unjust the pretension assumed in their construction of a simple act of justice, we cannot marvel at it when we consider the social medium in which the slaveowners were educated. Still less can we feel surprised at the indignation with which the Southerners viewed the political "reconstruction" of the former Slave States. They felt the exactions of inequitable, extortionate, and profligate government; they saw the dignity of their Legislative Assemblies profaned by the reckless levity of a crew of gibbering Negroes. They paid the taxes, but they were deprived of all control over the expenditure, and the heavy hand of absolute power which they had so long laid upon the Black race, was now laid in turn upon themselves. It is astonishing that no outbreaks of the impatience of the Northern Whites have occurred since the lawless violence of the "Ku-Klux Klan" has been suppressed, and it is on the whole very creditable to the Planters that, in spite of the extreme provocations of their position, they abstained from resort to force until the Negroes assumed an aggressive policy. But, since the Black race has deliberately taken up an attitude of aggression, it is not to be expected that the Whites will refrain from retaliating. They have already shown that, if there must be a conflict, they are resolved not to be worsted. They have won the day in Arkansas; they have trampled out the effervescence of Negro violence almost instantly at Austin; and now it is apparent that they have dealt as vigorously with the most recent manifestation of Negro insolence at Trenton. The "Armed Organization" of the Blacks has made no effectual stand against the Whites; the latter have captured a large number of prisoners, and have done summary justice by hanging sixteen of the ringleaders. This manifestation of White supremacy will probably save Southern Tennessee from any further outbreaks for the present; but at any moment the flame may burst forth in some other quarter, were it may be less easy to repress it. The Negroes are too ignorant to understand that in a vital conflict with the White race they must be vanquished. They will persist in provoking a collision the consequences of which cannot be contemplated without dismay.

THE LATE MASTER BETTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—As I read in your columns that "The life of this great favourite of a past generation of playgoers came to a peaceful close on Monday evening last at his residence, 37, Ampthill-square," there revived within me almost the first recollections of my early childish days—my father's death, my mother's widowhood, and the time when she resolved upon going "on the stage." At Birmingham she played her first professional engagement, and thither we were accompanied by her husband's old and intimate friend, Mr. Blanchard, of Covent-garden Theatre, and his wife. It was only a season or two after Colman's "John Bull" was produced, and when Blanchard made such a hit as Sir Simon Rochdale. I can now, in my mind's eye, see the very picture, which became the subject for a host of engravings: Job on one side the table with "Burn's Justice" in his hand, Sir Simon seated on the other with a look of astonishment on his face, and with his mouth open, exclaiming, "D—n me, if here ain't the Brazier again!" [illegible] very wrong, of course, for Mr. Colman to say such things. But [illegible] was before he became licensee of plays, when he was suddenly seized with ultra piety, and refused to allow the elder Matthews and the great [illegible] to act the Manager in the farce of "Killing No Murder," until the one had cut out certain little d—s, and Liston had metamorphosed his methodist preacher into a dancing master.

I accompanied my mother to her first rehearsal in Birmingham. I wanted to see the infant phenomenon, whose appearance had been advertised, and of course my wish must be fulfilled. The theatre was then under the management of Mr. Macready, the father of the eminent tragedian. His son was just then home from school for the holidays, and he and young Betty used to fly their kites and whip their tops together. "Wait a minute, William; fifth act is just on; I shall soon have killed Richmond, and then will finish that game at round trap." Sometimes Mr. Hough, the tutor, used to put in his veto: "Come back." "No, no, sir." "Come back, if you please, Master Macready." "Another day." "'Hamlet' to-night; no play this afternoon." Sobs heard—tears perceptible. "No blubbering, sir, if you please. I shall call your father. It's no use appealing to your mother; she will be for the game of round trap of course. To-morrow you [illegible]." And then, taking off his hat very politely to William Macready, "Good-day, Master Macready; [illegible] round trap to-morrow [illegible]." [illegible] with his tutor.

[illegible] appointed for Master Betty's first rehearsal [illegible] assembly in the Green Room, and everybody [illegible]. He came, attended by Mr. Hough. The paper I have before me states that he was eleven years of age; he was then thirteen, and looked his years. To my childish sight he was a complete vision of beauty in the broad daylight, without the night's appliances. "What is he like?" inquired Miss Smith, afterwards Mrs. Bartley, who succeeded Mrs. Siddons on her retirement. "Just such a boy as you would imagine," returned the manager; "fair, bright-eyed, intelligent and handsome." Betty bowed in an elegant manner as Mr. Macready presented him and his tutor to the company. The latter kept aloof. The boy went round the room, and shook hands separately with all in a winning easy manner, yet was totally devoid of either bashfulness or boldness. "My Lord Randolph, my father, Mr. Holmes—old Norval, Glenalvon" (a very low bow). "Allow me," said Mrs. Glover or Mrs. Litchfield, "as your mother, Lady Randolph, to give you a kiss," and I quite trembled with delight as I leaned on my mother's knee, when she shook hands with her as the gentle Anna. Mr Hough was the constant guide and companion of the young Roscius. He was, doubtless, a clever man, and had an excellent method of instruction. My mother saw one of his marked books, with lines for the proper inflection of the voice, and instructions as to actions: "Here raise your voice—lower your voice here—put the right leg forward here—withdraw it here!"

Master Betty made first his appearance in Birmingham in the character of Young Norval. His looks upon his entrance fascinated and riveted the attention of the audience. His youthful figure was graceful in the extreme, and the picturesque Highland costume displayed it to the utmost advantage. His features were delicate, but somewhat feminine; his eyes were a full, bright and shining blue; his fair hair was long, and hung in ringlets over his shoulders; in the daytime those abundant tresses were confined with a comb, which still more gave the idea of a female in male costume. His first speech was heard amidst the hushed silence of the audience. It commences with "a low-born man," and finishes with the expression of a desire to be a soldier and "gain a name in arms." There was a pause, and as Lord Randolph commenced his reply he was interrupted by a tremendous burst of applause. Betty played four nights during the first week of his engagement; but on each occasion the theatre was only moderately attended. Mr. Macready began to entertain uneasy doubts as to the profit to be derived from the performances, and the actors decided that the Young Roscius was totally unattractive. His face and [illegible] were, however, [illegible] engagement the theatre was crowded with eager and enthusiastic spectators. The "sensation" was potent; it had affected all sorts and conditions of people, and the rage to witness the wonderful child became universal among the inhabitants of Birmingham.

Octavian, in Colman's piece of "The Mountaineers," was among the characters played by Master Betty. I mention this circumstance merely to record a silly and singular blunder committed by the playgoers of this manufacturing town. My mother acted Floranthe, the lady-love of Octavian. It may be necessary to inform the present generation that Floranthe assumes male attire to follow her lover among the Alpuxaras mountains. On Floranthe making her appearance she was startled and confused by a rapturous burst of applause, which lasted so long that she almost felt herself a subject of ridicule; and what added to her confusion was "Misther" Macready calling out in a broad Irish accent, "Bow, bow! death and confusion, why don't you bow?" His Milesian instincts were most furious when he was excited. Now my mother, who was, as I have said, very pretty, and was then in her twenty-fifth year, looked exceedingly well in male attire, yet was not vain enough to believe that her appearance was so beautiful as to excite the audience to such a rapturous expression of their admiration; consequently she did not bow, because the idea immediately occurred to her that she was mistaken for the young Roscious, which was indeed the case. This said but little for the knowledge of the Birmingham patrons of the theatre, as Octavian is picturesquely attired in the tattered garments of a Spanish cavalier, while Floranthe is always dressed to look pretty, in low shoes and silken hose, for the purpose of travelling through the mountainous districts of the Alpuxaras, it being, as is well known, the custom of the ladies of the ballet to traverse mountains and muddy swamps in satin extra shoes and pink silk stockings. The effect of this contretemps was that Floranthe's first scene resulted in a dead silence, and that when the boy really appeared as Octavian he was but coldly received. Had the audience been slightly acquainted with "The Mountaineers," they could never have committed such an egregious blunder.

The mother of the late eminent tragedian, W. C. Macready, had but recently died when the lad first became acquainted with Henry West Betty. She had been a very fine actress, and was reckoned particularly good as Evelina the Spectre, in Mr. G. Lewis's romantic drama of "The Castle Spectre." Her appearance was considered very impressive, but I should rather term it revolting. She assumed all the outward signs of physical decomposition. This was a decided mistake. Evelina is not supposed to represent mortality mouldering in the grave, but the spirit of a beautiful female, who died at the age of eighteen—in fact, the form of Evelina beautified. From some cause—I cannot at this distance of time exactly remember what—a riot occurred, in which the manager got into bad odour with some of the audience, and I can recollect being in the front boxes with Mrs. Blanchard and her eldest daughter, Mary, and seeing old Macready come forward in a heated manner to address them. He was playing an Irish character in a German translation of a piece which in English was called "The Wife of Two Husbands." He was dressed in green military costume, and held his hat and tall feathers in his hand. His words were, "Ladies and gentlemen, I am in the right. This is my house, and I will not have a disturbance in it without taking summary methods to eject the offenders." And Mr. Macready was right; for the next day the affair came before the Mayor of Birmingham, and his worship endorsed the manager's opinion by saying, "If a manager of a theatre heard a disturbance which endangered his property, perhaps the lives of his peaceful customers, he had as much right to quell the disturbance by all means within his power as if he had been a private individual in a private house." About this time Master Betty's twelve or fourteen nights' engagement came to an end, and then, before the [illegible] scenes, there was another affray, and another [illegible] to the audience, this time not by the manager, but by a lady, and great commotion was excited both before and behind the curtain, Mr. Macready execrating all womankind, and Miss Davis (the speaker) in particular. Afterwards a benefit took place in which another person "shared" with Miss Davis. I recollect that on this occasion the little Roscius sobbed like a true child, as if his generous little heart would burst, because Mr. Macready would not allow him to act for the lady's benefit. "I wanted to do it," he said; "but he wouldn't let me, because it was against his contract. Now what could his contract have to do with my playing Hamlet for the benefit of Miss Davis?" And so, instead of "Hamlet," there was the manager again exciting himself in the admired play of "The Wife of Two Husbands." This Miss Davis was engaged the following season at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. She had a very sweet voice, and used to sing with great effect the simple but pathetic melody of "Wapping Old Stairs." Miss Davis was the original Sophia Woodbine in the five-act comedy of "The Blind Bargain," and Michael Kelly composed for her a beautiful air called "The Baby's Hushabye." Her singing and acting of this song were exquisite; the piece had a run of eighty nights, and every night she sang with an encore. Among the company at Birmingham during Master Betty's season was the celebrated Dicky Suett, the noted Dicky Gossip in the musical farce of "My Grandmother." He was almost the same on the stage as off. His favourite exclamation was always, "Oh, la!" On the morning of Master Betty's introduction into the Birmingham green-room, Dicky Suett exclaimed, "Oh, la, what a pretty boy!" Poor Dicky did not live long after his engagement at Birmingham. Apropos of his peculiar phrase a story is told of the elder Matthews, who was known as a clever ventriloquist. Being seated at a window in Fleet-street to witness the funeral procession of poor Suett, as the procession was passing, he threw his voice apparently into the hearse, and called out "Oh, la!" to the great affright of the spectators.

Master Betty was fond of practical jokes. He was a merry, light-hearted boy, while his companion and playfellow William Macready, on the contrary, was steady and serious. Mr. Macready, Mr. Hough the tutor, Master Betty, and William Macready were once invited to a dinner party at the house of an influential gentleman at Birmingham. In the drawing-room were two sofas, from one of which Master Roscius had stealthily removed the mattress, drawing the cover over the space left. Presently a very fat old gentleman, in knee-breeches and buckled shoes, conducted up the very long room a fat old lady, decked in crimson satin and a paradise feather, to this sofa. The result was disastrous. Down to the ground went the portly couple, their slippers and buckles being considerably higher than their heads. Great consternation ensued, the younger guests endeavouring in vain to suppress their laughter, while the elders looked horrified in their endeavours to raise the prostrate couple. Master Betty rushed from the room, followed by his angry tutor, and old Macready soundly rated the embryo tragedian as a partner in the conspiracy. He protested his innocence. As to the victims themselves, they bore their annoyance with great equanimity, and shook hands, and forgave the culprit, whose natural goodness of heart then shone forth. It appears young Betty had been treated with much kindness, and even affection, by this worthy lady and gentleman; and he declared with great feeling they were the very last persons on whom he would have practised such a trick. "I thought one or two of the young ones would have seated themselves upon the sofa, and I had not the least thought to have played such a prank upon you." This apology was kindly accepted, and the freak was ascribed to one of the eccentricities of genius, while others with more practical common sense declared it a more boyish joke.

Macready engaged the young Roscius for the various towns which formed his circuit. There are very few circuits now. Macready's then comprised Birmingham, Leicester, and Sheffield. While fulfilling his engagement at this place a circumstance occurred which unequivocally displayed the kind and generous impulses by which Betty was actuated. An actor, named Henry, fell through a trap which the scene-shifters had carelessly left open, and broke his leg. Master Betty, who was dressed to act Osman, in the tragedy of "Zara," immediately rushed to his assistance, and evinced the greatest sympathy for his misfortune. Henry was placed in an armchair and conveyed to his lodgings; and so solicitous was the boy that the sufferer should receive due care and attention that, in his Turkish dress, turban, and scimitar, he walked beside Henry's chair a considerable distance through the streets of Sheffield in the broad sunlight of a warm summer's evening. Nor was his sympathy confined to empty show, for the sufferer received very substantial proofs of his kindly disposition.

When the Roscius appeared in London the illustrious Sarah refused to play Lady Randolph to his Douglas. The great star could not bear any planet of even lesser magnitude to move in her orbit so Mrs Powell was the widowed mother of the "daring Douglas." His engagements now were very profitable, producing £50, and on some occasions even £100, for each performance, and sometimes he acted twice in the day. The Lord Chancellor asserted his privilege, and became the legal guardian of the infant, allowing him to make a will, and his first act was to settle on his mother £4,000, and an annuity to his instructor, Mr. Hough. At fifteen he quitted the stage, and completed his education at Cambridge, where he studied for the Church; but he had smelt the lamps, and soon resumed his old profession, though the result was not satisfactory. Mr. Betty as he grew older did not improve to any extent either in appearance or in acting. In fact, he did nothing without being taught; he had no genius, no flashes, like [illegible] Edmund Kean, but he had a beautiful figure, a fine voice, a graceful [illegible], and [illegible] a good [illegible]. Any boy with these advantages would have made as good a Roscius as Henry West Betty. But he had more solid qualities than any of these; and his heart was full of good impulses. Trusting that these few rambling recollections may interest some of your readers, I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

Croydon, Aug. 28. AN OLD ACTRESS.

THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

(*Times.*)

If the 12th of August was a failure, happily the prospects for the beginning of September are encouraging. We have sympathy enough and to spare for the men who rent moors on lease at fancy prices, who may have been nursing the birds of 1873 for the season of 1874 at much persistent self-denial and self-sacrifice, who have broken away from severe toils or from the more wearing work of a round of "pleasures" in expectation of invigorating exercise seasoned by something like sport, and who have experienced after it all little but heart-breaking disappointment. In too many instances every thing last month was against the grouse-shooters. Instead of taking the hill on the 12th, they had to look out from the rattling casements of their shooting boxes at the pitiless pelting of the storm, or if they did venture to face the elements they gained less than nothing by the exposure. With their light bags they brought home the melancholy assurance that their moors had very much better have a Jubilee. They found the few surviving birds were wild and strong on the wing; of the many that had succumbed they met the melancholy relics, in the shape of crow-picked skeletons and bleaching feathers. Very hard on the grouse shooter it has been, but grouse-shooting after all is the sport of a class, and of a class which can generally seek consolation elsewhere for any disappointment it may experience on the heather. At best, except on some of the higher shooting grounds to the far North, they must always skim the cream of their sport in the early days of the season, and if the birds "pack" prematurely and shooting turns to stalking, they have only to fall back the sooner on other distractions that await them. With partridge-shooting and partridge-shooters it is another thing altogether. For one man who concerns himself about the prospects of the grouse, scores have been taking a keen interest in the partridges. Everywhere the partridge has followed the plough over the outlying districts of our highly cultivated islands, and coveys even dispute the skirts of the heather with the grouse and the hardier black-game. You may hear them calling in the stillness of the eve of the first, wherever you come upon a patch of grain, or get a glimpse of the roof of some detached farm building, and you may be sure the whole world of sportsmen is listening everywhere like yourself, making preparations for the field on the morrow over the length and breadth of the land. It is not only the Lords of Manors and men of ample means who have been [illegible] breechloaders in review and holding counsel with keepers. Many a proprietor in a very small way is still more excited over the covey or two he has cherished on his bit of land, and whose individual members are as familiar to him as the chickens he counts among his wheat ricks. Farmers who have [illegible] acres have taken advantage of the occasion to show welcome civility to some acquaintance in the neighbouring market town, who values a day among the stubbles all the more from its rarity. It may be unfortunate, perhaps, that these preparations are so universal and simultaneous. Possibly, we might borrow a useful hint from our foreign neighbours, who arrange a different opening day for different districts and seasons, according to the condition of the crops, and the differences of temperature and climate. With us the impatient sportsman of the South may have been looking and longing through a series of dry weeks, until an early harvest and miserable root crops have left his fields bare as a billiard table, and until his well-grown birds have it all their own way on the day the law allows him to circumvent them; while, should his neighbour in the North think of trying his luck so soon as the Act permits, his half-grown coveys will be anywhere but in the rank turnips where he looks for them, and such birds as he drops by chance will be lost for the most part in the standing corn in the out-fields. But although, looking at the matter from the most practical point of view, we might easily modify our times and our seasons for the better, yet sentimental considerations and old and agreeable associations will, in all probability, always have their weight with us. We fancy that, were the sportsmen of the kingdom polled, the great majority would keep things as they are. There is something exhilarating in the idea of the signal being given for autumn sport all over the country at the same moment. There is a certain solemnity about an immovable opening day which deepens the earnest pleasure of anticipation, and then, unlike deer-stalking and grouse-shooting, partridge-shooting is essentially a social amusement. There is something cheery in the distant reports of your neighbour's guns, and even in the distant visions of your neighbour's dogs, as you look over to his land from some eminence.

We know very well that in speaking of dogs we are writing from a long way behind the age, that setters and pointers are gone out of date and well-nigh proscribed in the fashionable partridge counties. The proverb *de gustibus* holds good in field sports as in other things, and we don't quarrel with the gentlemen who prefer the new-fangled military march in line to the good old system followed by their fathers. We doubt not there is pleasure of a kind in shooting for the mere sake of the shots, and for the total of the bags, or rather of the cartloads. In the first hour or so we admit a certain excitement of rivalry as the rolling fire runs up and down the line, now concentrating itself here and now there, as the birds that have been hunted into the fields rise conspicuously as the danger draws near them. But after a time, it seems to us, the military precision of the movement must fret any one who is of a sportsman's flesh and blood. You are but a bit of a methodical machine that will not wait your pleasure or your fancy. Before the smoke is well cleared away when your shot is fired, the signal has been given for advance and the line is again in movement. There is no stepping aside to pick up the bird you killed so prettily and would gladly handle, or to satisfy yourself that you really did miss that hare who gave you so fair a chance as he went lolloping over the ground. Your bird is never your own except at the moment you are covering and firing, and then you may probably be flurried into a miss if your right and left-hand neighbours are excited and shooting jealous. Before he gets up he is any one's property; you had no assurance of his presence, for no well-broke setter had been drawing steadily on to him. After he falls he is common property again; he tumbles into the hands of the keepers to be passed on to the poulterers. All that may be enjoyable to a man of stolid temperament who makes a business of his pleasure, and makes it the end of his amusement [illegible] given time to kill the greatest quantity of game [illegible] the smallest number of cartridges. But it must seem somewhat tame to those whose pulses throb with excitement as they turn out on the morning of the 1st. For ourselves, we hold still to the old-fashioned style of partridge-shooting—even though the bags we send home may be absurdly small, and we may have wasted much of our time in puzzling after birds we had wounded.

That old-fashioned partridge-shooting seems to go naturally with the quiet picturesqueness of an English country home, and the peaceful beauties of an English landscape. There is something thoroughly English in the group that is preparing for the after-breakfast start. There is the keeper in velveteen and weather-beaten gaiters, with the stout blackthorn in his hand and his great black retriever at his heels. There are his aides, in costumes that are similar, though they have seen considerably more service, with capacious game-bags slung to their shoulders, and each of them with a couple of dogs in leash. All are in the highest feather, but none more so than the dogs, whose spirits are irrepressible. In their bounds and contortions they threaten to wriggle themselves out of the hands of their guardians, and their yelps of joyous anticipation are echoed back through the shrubberies from the kennels by frantic prisoners who envy them their marvellous good fortune. As you don't expect extraordinary sport, the extra supplies of ammunition will meet you with the luncheon baskets; in the meantime the boy with the great jar of home-brewed in his charge is a conspicuous feature in the domestic arrangements. If you mean to keep up your walking to the evening, you will do well to be chary of your visits to him, and to stint in your draughts. But it has always been the habit of the house to send out a beer ambulance when the weather is warm, and there is something to be said in favour of the custom, as you may have occasion to observe when the noon grows sultry. You are a little way from the house before you throw off, for the home fields are held sacred from shooting; but beyond the home farm they slip the dogs at a gate that opens into a strip of mangold. Your host prides himself on his animals' pedigree, as well he may, after all the pains he has taken to cross the strain, scrupulously preserving its purity through each new connexion. The keeper loves his puppies something better than his children, and care, kindness, and patience have done all that man can do for their education. But it is no wonder if the young ones lose their heads for the moment in the mad exhilaration of the first morning of the season, and, racing away up wind at a gallop, rush headlong into a covey which goes off like so many rockets. It scarcely needs reprimands and twitches at the ears to reduce them to a state of abject penitence. The fault was repented before it was well committed, and for the rest of the day they will be all the more careful. Seeing them at their work when they have fairly settled to it is one of the prettiest sights in the world, as with feathering sterns and nostrils sniffing the wind, by race or instinct they make the most of each breath of air, and quarter the fields and draw down the hedgerows in answer to the wave of the keeper's hand. In the fresh morning, the birds, when you come upon them, lie like stones, the shots are easy, the flights are short, and the bags fill fast. Later in the forenoon, the sun gets high and hot, the dogs—the setters especially—begin to loll out their tongues, to limp slightly on their hind legs, and to plunge their muzzles greedily into each puddle of filthy water. As is always the case towards that mysterious hour of noon, the coveys have taken to hiding themselves, Heaven knows where. You see the signs of recent scratching and basking everywhere on the sandbanks, but it is in vain the dogs go questing around. It occurs to you that you are taking a deal of severe exercise for small returns in the way of shooting, and you begin to think that in common prudence you had better lie back for cooler and more profitable hours. So a halt is called, and the party heads for the spring in the copse where it had made its assignation with the luncheon baskets. You may be no luncheon-eater as a rule, and you may feel that you will shoot none the worse in the afternoon if you stick to your usual temperate habits. But there is no resisting the seductions of an *al fresco* meal like that, spread out on the edge of the fountain, and there are times when abstinence becomes unsocial folly. The scrambling luncheon and the pipe that follows store themselves up as pleasant memories—memories that will come back to you with a melancholy satisfaction when your capacities for enjoying have grown duller still. Then comes the pleasure of overhauling the contents of the bag, and comparing notes as to particular victims and achievements. Shooting in line, with guns ahead and beaters interspersed, each bird or beast that drops is but an unconsidered item in the general butcher's bill of the grand army. On a quiet day, with a couple of guns or so, your memory serves you for most of the shots you have fired; and, indeed, when you revisit the scene long years afterwards you may remember exactly how you killed to that long snapshot, and how you stood by the gate under that venerable pollard while old Ponto followed up your winged partridge, [illegible] roots. But we should never have done if we followed out the day in fancy, pausing between times to moralize over its several pleasures. Suffice it to say that perhaps the brightest hours are the latest of the afternoon, when the broken coveys are calling to each other from the copses and the turnips, or have gathered again in the stubbles lighted by the beams of the setting sun. Let the humanitarians say what they will against the cruelty of field sports, when you turn homewards for dinner, pleasantly wearied, your conscience assures you of a well-spent day, and you are persuaded that no guilty pleasure would ever yield you so calm a satisfaction.

THE NEXT COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*The World.*)

WHETHER it be true or not that the Duke of Cambridge intends to resign the command of the army at once—and the report has reached us through more than one channel—it is improbable that he will long continue at the Horse Guards. His ailments are year by year becoming worse, and men of his build and constitution are seldom fit for much active exertion after sixty. We may therefore reasonably anticipate that it will be necessary, within the next three or four years at the latest, to cast about for a successor. If the vacancy should occur immediately, there are but four men who have the slightest pretension to the post. These are Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Sandhurst, Sir William Codrington, and Lord Strathnairn. A fifth, namely the Duke of Edinburgh, has been suggested to us by a friend not very well versed in military affairs. We objected that his Royal Highness was a sailor; but we almost hesitated as we urged that fact as a bar to his appointment, for in a country where unsuccessful barristers are thought good enough for Secretaries of War, a naval officer could hardly be considered out of place in Pall Mall. This by the way. If the Duke of Connaught were a trifle older, he would have a good chance; but he is only a captain, and numbers but twenty-four years. The public would therefore never submit to his immediate appointment.

The claims of Lord Napier are rather those which would be hastily assumed than deliberately admitted. He has proved himself a good officer throughout his career, and skilfully conducted a long march in Abyssinia. He is firm, though amiable and courteous, and is undoubtedly in every way a superior man. He has likewise shown himself as Commander-in-Chief in India to be possessed of very correct ideas about discipline. Unfortunately, the favouritism he has of late displayed towards Indian officers has somewhat lowered his reputation. He is necessarily ignorant of the routine of the service in England; and, till within the last few years, has been but little brought into contact with the British soldier. Again, though the least prejudiced of Engineers, he nevertheless belongs to that corps which is noted for its want of practical knowledge and the persistency with which it travels in one groove. Finally, he is an Indian officer, and as such would be regarded with distrust by the army at large. Moreover, he is absent from this country, and cannot press his claims even should he wish to do so, which is doubtful, as he is a very modest man.

Lord Sandhurst stands higher in the betting. He is young, undoubtedly very clever, and has impressed the British public with a belief in his capacity. He is one of the most ambitious men living, and is not likely to lose anything from excess of modesty. His wife, too, is not insensible to the charms of high position, and would undoubtedly urge her husband to try for the post of Commander-in-Chief. On the other hand, it may be stated that he is decidedly unpopular in the army. He never pretended to care for it, and it never feigned any affection for him. His appointment, we do not hesitate to say, would be most unpopular. He is a steady friend, and there are a few who, from personal interest, would be glad to see him at the Horse Guards; but even they would admit, if pressed, that a better man ought to be found. He is seldom violent in his language, rarely harsh in his conduct; yet few general officers of so much real merit and kindness of heart have been so unsuccessful in surrounding themselves with even a small band of devoted followers. The public, too, while acknowledging his ability, speak of him as a man who is the hero of stories 'which somehow or another were not exactly to his credit, you know.' First, there was the great pickle case. His worst fault in that business was want of dignity and common sense, but these are qualities which are indispensable to a Commander-in-Chief. Then there was that unlucky affair of the command allowances drawn whilst he was absent from Ireland, and of an autograph attesting his presence, sent from the south of France to Dublin to be gummed on to official documents. Altogether, therefore, he is like a woman whose marriage has been annulled. The husband, not the wife, may have been in fault, still there is always a certain sort of stigma attached to her name. So it is with Lord Sandhurst. He may have been quite blameless in these transactions—he was not, by the way—still they will always be recalled to his disadvantage. Again, he is notoriously unpopular at the Horse Guards, and it is certain that the Duke of Cambridge and his surroundings would exercise a negative and indirect influence on the appointment of his Royal Highness's successor. Apart, however, from private influence and public opinion, there can be little doubt that though he is not the best man for the command of the army, he would be a very useful man. He is well up in the theory of war, and in all matters of organisation and administration he holds very advanced views. But he is not a practical soldier; his ideas are somewhat bookish and wild, and in regard to drill and discipline he does not excel. He is notoriously a bad drill, or rather manœuvrer, and he left the army in India in a very unsatisfactory state of discipline. His talents, indeed, are civil rather than military. He would have made a capital editor of a colonial newspaper or an excellent manager of a bank, and for both these posts he unsuccessfully tried some years ago; but a thorough soldier he certainly is not.

Sir William Codrington is a man of dignified presence, courteous manners, and amiable disposition. He is well read in professional literature, has some experience of business, and served throughout the Crimean War, towards the close of which he received the command of the British army. He is esteemed and liked by all who know him, in spite of a certain occasional violence of temper. He is a man of good abilities and much common sense, and every inch a thorough soldier and high-minded English gentleman. The Crimea did not, however, raise the reputation of the generals who took part in it, and save there Sir William Codrington never saw any other service. Besides, it would undoubtedly be said that he owed his appointment to court influence and the fact of his being a Guardsman, which allegation would drive the vulgar [illegible] Greece [illegible] never [illegible] Where [illegible] remains [illegible] qualifications [illegible] Duke of Cambridge are [illegible] common that they [illegible] overlook. He is [illegible] official personage [illegible] but not [illegible] soldier, and his [illegible] brilliant campaign chronicle[illegible] history. [illegible] enjoying a good social positi[illegible] who certainly have [illegible] appointments [illegible] majority of the army [illegible] nominated Commander-in-C[illegible] that he has been [illegible] stirred up [illegible] old and that he is [illegible] those who serve [illegible] display considerable [illegible] convenience [illegible] however [illegible] by years, but [illegible] possesses much [illegible] ter, it certainly is not [illegible] Cambridge, while as to [illegible] staff, that is a bore [illegible] and does not concern the [illegible] he is extremely popular. [illegible] no better man could be fo[illegible] Commander-in-Chief, and [illegible] should the latter resign [illegible] by Lord Strathnairn.

We are convinced, however, that the Duke will not quit the Horse Guards, where he is during the last eighteen years initiated so many reforms in the dress of the army, till he is obliged to do so. As Commander-in-Chief, he is an important personage; as merely first cousin to a Sovereign who has a numerous family of princes of her own, he would occupy but a small position, and would be chiefly honoured as the *Morning-Post*-ed guest of hospitable peers. He is not rich for a prince, and though he indulges in much private charity unknown save to his own household, he is supposed quite to appreciate his official income. Then, again, he has soldier sons to push on. One great argument, too, against his speedy resignation is, that it requires very little penetration to see that an exalted personage would like him to retain the command of the army till the Duke of Connaught was sufficiently old to take his place without causing a clamour in the press. Indeed, it is apparent that the Duke of Connaught has been brought up with a distinct view to the reversion of the Commandership-in-Chief, [illegible] to his obtaining it without discontent. The young Prince has certainly served his apprenticeship; though in rather a discursive and easy manner. He is simple, unaffected, and fond of his profession. He is not remarkable for talent but is sensible, and as yet quite untouched by scandal. It is not likely that he will ever be a brilliant officer, but it is improbable that he will betray inefficiency. Besides, we suspect that the next Commander-in-Chief, whoever he may be, will occupy a very different position from that held by the Duke of Cambridge. It would in no way surprise us if, while retaining the title of Commander-in-Chief, he were to really be nothing more in practice than the chief of the staff to the lawyer, merchant, or country gentleman who might be War Minister at the time. In such a case, he will only have to stick to his desk, and do what his inferiors and superiors in Pall Mall tell him.

But is it desirable, as well as probable, that his Royal Highness should be Commander-in-Chief as soon as he arrives at military years of discretion? Is it so essential that the chief of the British army should be a prince of the blood, that even a young man who has never seen war, and whose chief qualifications are popularity and the absence of vice and folly, should be predestined for the post of Commander-in-Chief? For our own part we fail to see the necessity. It is urged that the social standing of the army is raised by having a prince at the head of it, and that from his exalted position he is less likely than an ordinary subject to indulge in jobbery. Surely the prestige supposed to be conferred on the profession would be equally obtained by giving three or four princes the honorary rank of general, or even field marshal, while as to freedom from jobbery, neither Mary Anne Clarke's friend, the Duke of York, nor the Duke of Cambridge, is supposed to have abstained from that official luxury. The post of Commander-in-Chief is honourable and lucrative; it should therefore be held up as the highest military prize, only to be conferred on the soldier who in talent and services has surpassed all his fellows. There is, we venture to think, no inherent necessity for placing whenever possible a royal personage at the Horse Guards; and if there is not, we fail to see that the surpassing merits of the military scions of the House of Brunswick are such as to justify our acting as if there [illegible]

[illegible] ways too much [illegible]. People [illegible] some[illegible] think rightly—that he is fit for anything; they know he will not neglect their interests, and they do not take into account the overwhelming quantity of hard work which they inconsiderately tell him to undertake. Mr. Aspinall has never been heard to complain of it; but when one meditates over the daily task one is apt to feel something not unlike amazement, and more than sympathy for such unwearied devotion to the general good.

Mr. Aspinall is said to be a Liberal in politics; and it is likely enough that no man has adopted a name for his opinions which is supposed to signify large and enlightened views untrammelled by stupid traditions; but he has never taken part in political wrangles. He deserves the more credit for abstaining from such discussions because he is a ready speaker, and his oratory is of that pleasant and sensible sort which invariably convinces an English audience whenever they can be so convinced. He reserves it, therefore, for religious and philanthropic meetings, where no selfish passions are aroused to howl at truth and reason prudently urged. No social party or popular festival is considered complete without him; and one is disposed to wonder how he can ever find a moment disengaged for the arrangement of his private affairs. His functions as coroner and borough magistrate, with other pressing calls upon his attention, keep him close at work all day; his friends claim his time in the evening; there can be little left for rest, and none for idleness.

One cause of Mr. Aspinall's popularity with men of all creeds and denominations of people is the geniality of his manners and his ready wit. Time has already set its mark on the handsome gravity of his features, but he looks and speaks like a person just entering into the prime of life; and although he is a shrewd man of business and can be very stern upon the bench, he is the soul of good fellowship in private company, the sure promoter of hearty fun and innocent mirth. At the splendid entertainments for which the great commercial city of Liverpool is famous, he is always among the most active of the stewards; he is the right hand of Mr. Mayor; and is such a favourite with ladies, that he has constantly to return thanks when their health is drunk. Popularity with men means one thing, popularity with women another. To be liked by men Mr. Aspinall must be upright, straightforward, and serviceable, a trusty counsellor and a valuable friend. To be liked by women he must have shown something of grace, something of chivalry, something of love, and his life must have been very pure.

Indeed, his warmest admirers are among the clergy; and his chief intimate is the Dean of Chester, the late distinguished Master of Liverpool College. He does not, however, attach himself exclusively to the society of the great and learned, but contrives to find time enough amidst his innumerable occupations to act as trustee for many associations connected with the happiness and welfare of the working classes.

'All fortunes suited Aristippus well,' and Mr. Aspinall would have adorned any position in life. He would have deprived rank and riches of the envy which dogs them like a shadow when abused; he would have given a charm and dignity to the most grievous form of poverty. One might say of him that no man knows better how to turn from grave to gay, from lively to severe. Of the many thousand cases affecting the fortunes and liberties of other people which he has decided in his magisterial capacity, it is believed that not one has ever given rise to an appeal. His judgments are invariably temperate, just, and well considered. He is quite a terror to evil-doers and a staunch friend of the oppressed; very rigid in his ideas of right and wrong. But at the dinner-table he is as brilliant and amusing as Sydney Smith, whose mantle seems to have descended upon him; for the place in society which he fills at Liverpool is not inferior to that held by the late Canon of St. Paul's in London. He has even the extremely rare art of punning delightfully, and his laugh is as gay and as fresh as that of a schoolboy out upon a holiday.

Is there a shadow upon this picture? Mr. Aspinall is a very good man, very kind and honest and true; but we are all human, and it has been hinted that his nature is so conciliatory and he is so scrupulous to avoid giving offence or pain to any one, that he is rather too much inclined to compliment everybody all round. In other words, he puts just a little too much butter on his toasts.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
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